

Major problems arising from victory in Korea

London, October 25.

The prospect of peace in Korea, which has come to the Western Powers much earlier than could have been expected, has brought them face to face with three major problems arising from their victory.

The first is a military problem occasioned by the recent serious deterioration of the position in Indo-China, probably due to a switch in Cominform interest from Korea to the South of the continent of Asia.

The other two are diplomatic and political problems arising from the need to make the non-Communist areas of the Far East safe against future aggression.

Any attempt to build up a Far Eastern security system at the end of the Korean incident raises at once the issues of the future of Japan and the future of Formosa as well as the question of the attitude of the West to the Peking Government.

Those, rather than the internal future of Korea, are the questions seen in London as most likely to engage the attention of the British and American Governments between now and the end of the year.

For the impression created in London by the phase of the Korean campaign which began when the United Nations crossed the 38th Parallel is that the Soviet Government has, at any rate for the present, decided to write off Korea as a dead loss to the Communist cause.

The decision by the United Nations to send its troops into North Korea was regarded as a diplomatic quarter here as a risk that had to be taken in the interests of restoring stability to Korea as a whole.

But at the time when the United Nations troops moved across the dividing line the decision was regarded as a genuine risk. The strength of the reaction in Moscow and Peking was not known, and there had been hints that the Chinese Government could not stand idly by.

Correct judgment

Within a few days of the decisive crossing, observers here were confident that the United Nations had judged correctly. As in Greece, it appeared that the Communist powers were not prepared to provide the equipment and forces which would contain a really strong military operation organised by the West.

Considerable significance was attached here to the treatment of the Moscow Radio of the appeal broadcast by the North Korean Premier, Kim Il Sung, to the Korean people in the second week of October.

The Moscow Radio version of the appeal omitted Kim's specific reference to the "absolute support of China and the Soviet Union" and reported only that he had claimed to have the sympathy of the "whole world."

However, long guerrilla resistance may continue after the air of organised fighting, and however delicate the position may eventually become on the Sino-Korean and Korean-Soviet frontiers, this failure by Moscow to endorse the North Korean statement was interpreted here as meaning that the USSR would not undertake an effective intervention.

The conclusion being drawn in diplomatic quarters in London is the second part of the Korean campaign, that North of the Parallel, was that so far since the end of the Second World War a policy of strength in the face of Communist pressure has never failed. Even before the end of the fighting, observers here were adding the Korean incident to the list of major postwar Communist retreats—from Persia, Berlin and Greece.

The incident is also considered to show that at least in respect of the efficacy of a show of strength, there is no difference between the problem of containing aggression in Europe and Asia.

Indo-China

Towards the end of the Korean campaign, attention was sharply attracted from the vista of the steady advance of the United Nations troops in Korea by the situation in Indo-China.

The Communist success in securing the evacuation of French garrisons from a number of frontier posts on the Chinese-Indo-Chinese frontier, made clear that the scene of greatest danger had already shifted South.

But in Korea less than a fortnight after the crossing of the Parallel, at the time when President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur met on Wake Island, it was already possible to focus on future arrangements for peace and stability in the area, on the assumption that the Communist great powers would not intervene.

In usually well-informed quarters here it is believed that the Truman-MacArthur conference was a success, which did not raise any of the problems of the future of Japan and the future of Formosa, and that the situation in Indo-China was not yet serious enough to require a switch of Cominform interest from Korea to the South of the continent of Asia.

By that time, the big issue had already become the question of how to make Korea defensible in the long run after the withdrawal of United Nations forces.

Strategically speaking, the question of long-term security for an united non-Communist Korea raises the whole question of the non-Communist security system in the Far East.

Japan and Formosa

The matter can hardly be discussed in isolation from the question of the future of Japan or, in view of General MacArthur's known opinions on the strategic position of Formosa, in isolation from the question of the future of that island.

It is consequently not surprising that this autumn a fresh attempt to settle the Japanese peace treaty question should have been made by the United States Government through the United Nations General Assembly.

The contact established on the question with the Soviet Government through Mr. John Foster Dulles of the American delegation and Mr. Jacob Malik of the Soviet delegation gave no sign of breaking the deadlock over the appropriate method of negotiating the treaty which has held up progress so far.

But there is evidence that the American views on Japanese security have at last crystallised and that these finally hardened at the meeting on Wake Island.

Obviously, however, as the future defences of Japan are planned, they will have to be closely linked with those of the new united Korea.

Less easy matter

An arrangement of this kind is so obviously a routine postscript to an United Nations victory in Korea that it can scarcely occasion any difficulty in principle for the Western Powers.

The question of Formosa is less easy. General MacArthur is known to be convinced that control of Formosa is a necessary element in the American defence of the Pacific.

But, with the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty, Formosa should, under the terms of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, pass to the Chinese Government, an institution about whose identity the Western Powers are still not unanimous.

Since President Truman has already publicly rejected General MacArthur's view that Formosa ought to be under Western control, and that he has not defined his policy beyond a neutralisation by the United States Navy for the period of the Korean war, the good news from Korea itself only sharpens the Formosan problem.—Reuter.

Norwegian ship returns from Shanghai

Flying the Norwegian flag, the ss. Sandviken, returned from Shanghai yesterday, with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

The ship, one of the largest vessels to have navigated the Yangtze after the Communist authorities had marked a safety channel in the estuary, was under charter to the Shanghai Shipping Company in Hong Kong. The voyages to and from Shanghai were uneventful.

The Sandviken left Hong Kong on October 17, and arrived there on October 20. She left Shanghai on October 20.

A pilot boat led the Sandviken through the safety channel in the Yangtze, it was learned.

The only other ship arriving from the China coast yesterday was the ss. Moller from Swatow. The ship was under charter to the Ping-Chang Shipping Company here.

YMCA DEBATES

The debating society of the European YMCA will not hold its previous autumn meeting on November 2. The next meeting will be held on November 2. In future, the society will hold its meetings on the first Monday of each month.

Some fading Reds



American military policemen guard a long line of approximately 1,000 North Korean prisoners as they are marched along a main street in Seoul, South Korean capital, to a prison stockade following their surrender. (AP Photo).

Surrender anniversary in Formosa

Taipei, October 25.

Nationalist China today celebrated the fifth anniversary of the surrender of Formosa by Japan, but found itself still fighting to win world recognition of its claim that the island belongs to China.

Chiang Kai-shek, in his anniversary statement, said bluntly that Formosa belongs to the Chinese. And today Foreign Minister George Yeh told the United Press "I see nothing to worry about in the result of the Truman-MacArthur conference."

The assertions by both Chiang Kai-shek and Foreign Minister Yeh pointed up the general expressions of optimism that the Nationalist flag will continue to fly over Formosa on future surrender anniversaries.

Mass rally

A mass rally, attended by an estimated 100,000 persons, was held this afternoon in the plaza fronting the presidential office. A colourful parade, miles long, completed the popular participation celebration.

Leaders of Nationalist China, who months ago sought to warn the Western countries that Red China would soon be throwing its weight behind a Communist expansion Southward, hope the accuracy of their predictions will be remembered.

One source, discussing this, said: "Nationalist China feels it knows more about Communism, its aims and how it goes about getting what it wants better than any of the other democratic countries. We have said many times, and still feel the warnings sound, and still feel the warnings sound, and still feel the warnings sound."

Man sentenced for theft

Wong Chi-nam, aged 28, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. J. Reynolds, at Central yesterday, for stealing U.S.\$40 from Yu Kwong-yi at Room 404, Connaught Road Central, on October 24. The sum of U.S.\$80 was recovered.

Detected Sub-inspector Ricardo Laurel told the Magistrate that defendant and complainant met on a train on the way to the Colony from China.

Defendant had no money with him and complainant, having a big heart, took him along, giving him shelter and food.

Arriving in the Colony, complainant booked a room and took defendant with him. On the morning of October 24, complainant found the money missing and defendant gone. Complainant saw defendant in the street and took him to the police station.

BOY SCOUTS ASS'N APPOINTMENTS

The following Boy Scouts Association appointments have been approved by Imperial Headquarters, London:

Mrs. Joan Barnes to be Akela Leader, and Mr. Loo Mang-hoon to be Assistant Deputy Camp Chief.

ST. JOHN ORDERS

Order by Comin. A. C. Arculli, C.S.J., Commissioner, St. J.A.B. Hong Kong District, Order No. 43/50, dated Friday, October 27, 1950:

Ambulance Duties Hong Kong: October 25 to November 4, Eastern Division, November 5 to 11, Causeway Bay Division.

Ambulance Duties Kowloon: October 26 to November 5, Kowloon Division, November 6 to 12, Mong Kok and Shamshuipo Nursing Division.

19-mile Beaches: October 26 to November 5, Beaches Division under D/Supt. arrangements.

Taipei Swimming Pool: Taipei Division under D/Supt. arrangements.

Lai Chi Kok, Baking Club: Kong Wah and KYMCA Nursing Division.

Beach Duties Hong Kong: Saturday 28, Republic Day, 31st Nov. Division; 1st Dec. Division; 2nd Dec. Division; 3rd Dec. Division; 4th Dec. Division; 5th Dec. Division; 6th Dec. Division; 7th Dec. Division; 8th Dec. Division; 9th Dec. Division; 10th Dec. Division; 11th Dec. Division; 12th Dec. Division; 13th Dec. Division; 14th Dec. Division; 15th Dec. Division; 16th Dec. Division; 17th Dec. Division; 18th Dec. Division; 19th Dec. Division; 20th Dec. Division; 21st Dec. Division; 22nd Dec. Division; 23rd Dec. Division; 24th Dec. Division; 25th Dec. Division; 26th Dec. Division; 27th Dec. Division; 28th Dec. Division; 29th Dec. Division; 30th Dec. Division; 31st Dec. Division; 1st Jan. Division; 2nd Jan. Division; 3rd Jan. Division; 4th Jan. Division; 5th Jan. Division; 6th Jan. Division; 7th Jan. Division; 8th Jan. Division; 9th Jan. Division; 10th Jan. Division; 11th Jan. Division; 12th Jan. Division; 13th Jan. Division; 14th Jan. Division; 15th Jan. Division; 16th Jan. 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UNITED NATIONS MARKS ITS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

New York, October 24.

From Communist-encircled West Berlin to war-torn Korea, the United Nations celebrated its fifth anniversary today.

President Harry Truman came to New York for a major foreign policy speech to the General Assembly.

Church bells rang in many American communities and schools throughout the country held special ceremonies.

European rearmament programme

Washington, October 24. Western Europe can have "both guns and butter" by increasing its production rate by \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods per year, and it has sufficient raw materials and other wealth to do this, according to opinion expressed in authoritative circles here today.

The source of these views cannot be revealed, but it is regarded as highly responsible.

According to this analysis, the European rearmament programme can be carried out without hurting living standards or economic stability either in Europe or the United States, provided:

1. The United States government supports its foreign aid and domestic rearmament programmes out of the current taxes to halt inflation.

2. European countries continue to move toward economic integration and co-operation. "If they return to the 'old nationalism,' they may have neither guns nor butter, it was warned.

The opinion was also expressed that most of the people of Western Europe could be counted on to defend themselves against communist aggression, provided:

1. United States aid is sufficient to make it clear they have a chance to win.

2. It is made clear to them the present rearmament programme is designed to help prevent war and not to wage it.

Reviewing the world situation in other areas, the estimate was made that for the expenditure of \$3,000,000,000 a year, the United States could carry on an economic aid programme in the Middle East, the Far East and other undeveloped countries, sufficient to ward off Communist political pressure.

It was maintained that this money should be spent only in localities definitely determined to be important to democratic security. The Philippines, Iran and Turkey were mentioned as examples.—United Press.

The 10-ton "Freedom Bell" bought by public subscription in the United States hung in the tower of West Berlin's City Hall. General Lucius D. Clay, U.S. chairman of the "Crusade for Freedom" which sponsors the bell, and former U.S. Commander in Germany, dedicated it.

Its first notes were broadcast in Europe and the United States. United Nations Day is especially important in Korea, where speakers at ceremonies in Seoul included President Syngman Rhee and U.S. Ambassador John Muccio.

Mr. Rhee expressed the unbounded gratitude of his people to the United Nations for the salvation of Korea.

Mr. Rhee said the UN "immediately recognised that the attack on Korea was an attack on the whole fabric of world-wide concepts of civilised and decent life."

Mr. Muccio said: "Through the efforts of the living, the dead and the missing, Korea has become united. The principle of peace has triumphed, and the United Nations having passed with flying colours its first test in arms, will continue the battle for the freedom of mankind."

Looking back

Dr. D. Idil of Turkey, a member of the UN Commission on Korea, said: "The time will come, I hope, when people will look back at this year and say that was the beginning—that was when the great family of nations realised their responsibilities towards one another, and first took action together. The real foundations of peace were laid then."

UN troops who have already freed most of the country from the Communist armies continued their drive towards the Manchurian border.

UN action in Korea praised

Flushing Meadow, October 24.

As a result of the United Nations action in Korea, the world was beginning to hope again, declared Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, of Persia, the President of the General Assembly, in welcoming President Truman today to the special meeting commemorating the fifth anniversary of the world organisation.

"The United Nations has shown firmness in defending one of its fundamental principles—that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest," said Mr. Entezam.

"The use of armed force to further special aims in Korea and the refusal to cease using force have aroused among the United Nations that defensive reaction against war or the threat of war which is called collective security."

"For the first time, the world organisation has, in this common interest, met force with force. The future of peace will largely depend on the outcome of this experience."

The United Nations must also work to establish the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution of all problems. Thus in the Korean question the General Assembly had taken decisions which

Old Vic to open again next month

London, October 24.

The Old Vic Theatre, closed by German bombs nine years ago, reopens its doors next month for the longest season in its history.

Its shabbiness has been covered by fresh paint. The new stage has automatic controls. And the old temperance tradition has been wiped out with the installation of cocktail bars.

But to Londoners, it will be the same Old Vic—the closest approach to a national theatre in Britain.

Well outside the fashionable precincts of the West End theatre district, the squat brick building in Waterloo Road on the South side of the Thames is the home of the star-studded Old Vic company.

Built in 1812 as the Royal Coburg Theatre, it was a music hall of ill repute when Lillian Baylis took it over during the first world war and transformed it into a home of Shakespeare and the opera.

All the famous names of the British theatre trod her boards during the next quarter century—Laurence Olivier, Ralph Richardson, John Gielgud, Edith Evans, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Charles Laughton, to mention a few.

A German land mine smashed the Old Vic's roof in May, 1941, and since then the hallowed stage has been darkened.

Part of the building has been used, however, as a theatre school by the New Vic Theatre Company. It has attracted many students from America.

Reconstruction work has been completed at a cost of £50,000. Many of the theatre's Victorian appointments have been retained. The narrow benches in the gallery have been kept, for example. They will seat 400 persons at 1s. 6d. per head.

Miss Peggy Ashcroft, now with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company at Stratford-on-Avon, will join the Old Vic Company for its 10-month season. Others in the company include Roger Livesey, Alec Clunes, Ursula Jeans and Robert Edlison.

The company will open with Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, followed by others of the Bard's works, Tchaikovsky's The Wedding and Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.—Associated Press.

could not be interpreted as reflecting an attitude of passion or a spirit of vengeance or conquest. Great Power disputes continued to shake the world and from this Assembly, which he said might be called "the Assembly of Collective Security," a pressing appeal arose.

It was the appeal of the peoples of the United Nations as expressed in the preamble to the Charter to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security."—Reuter.

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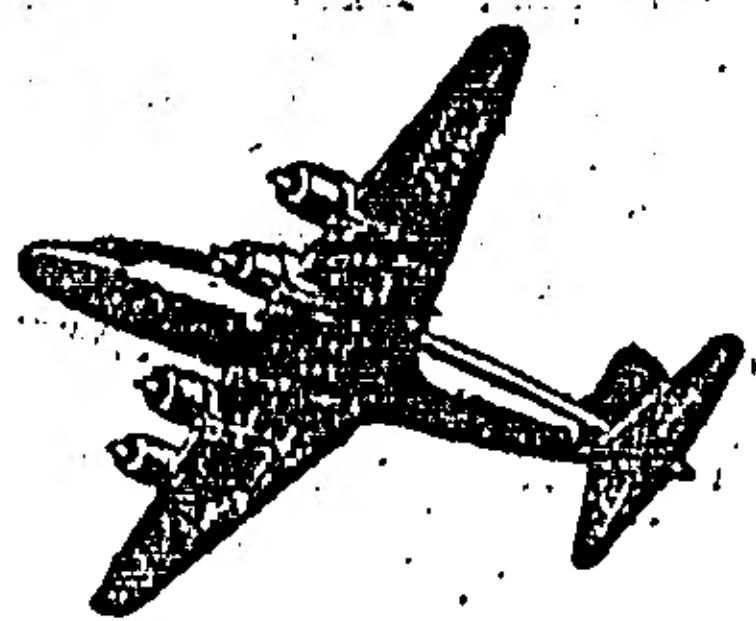
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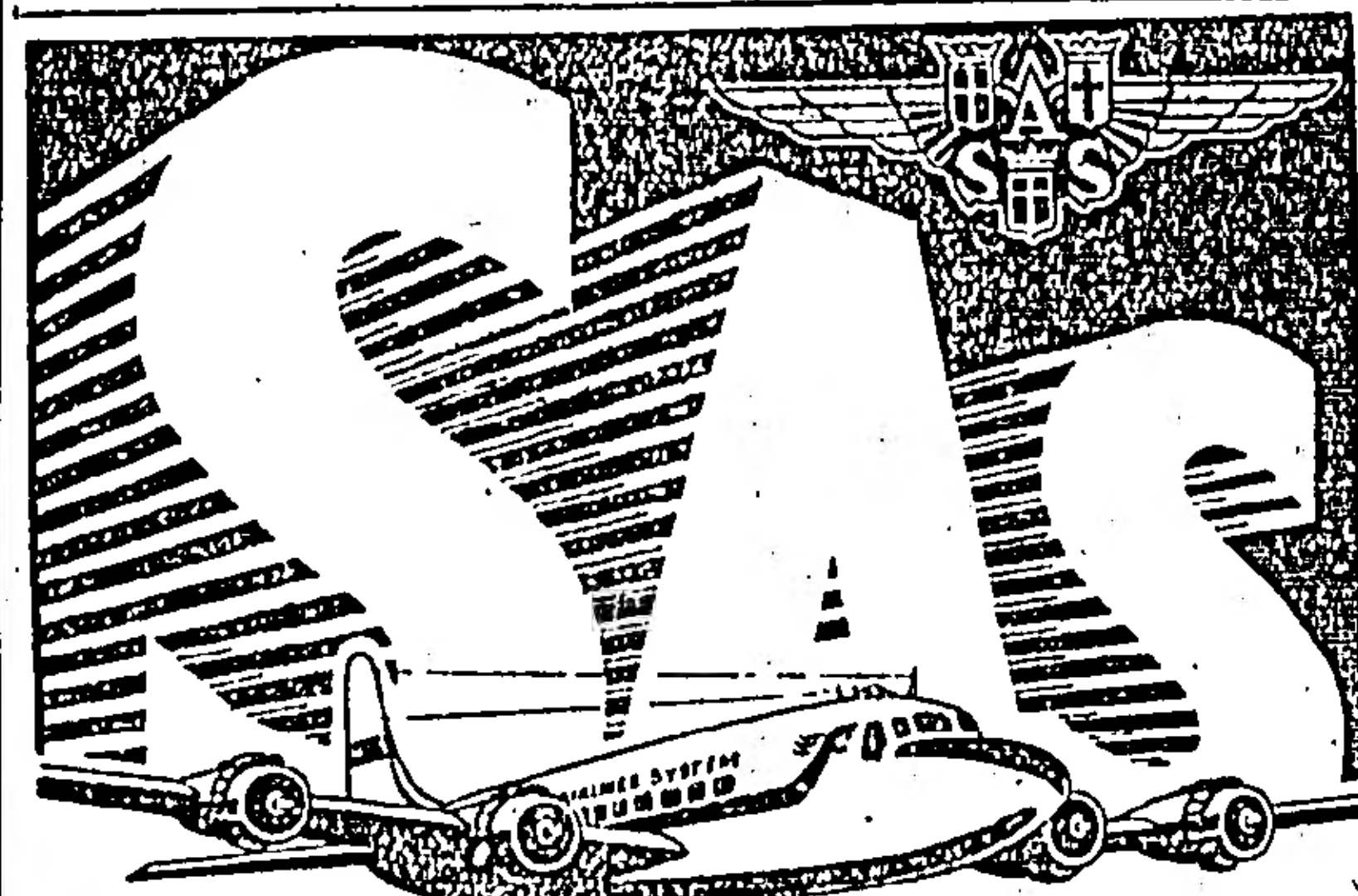
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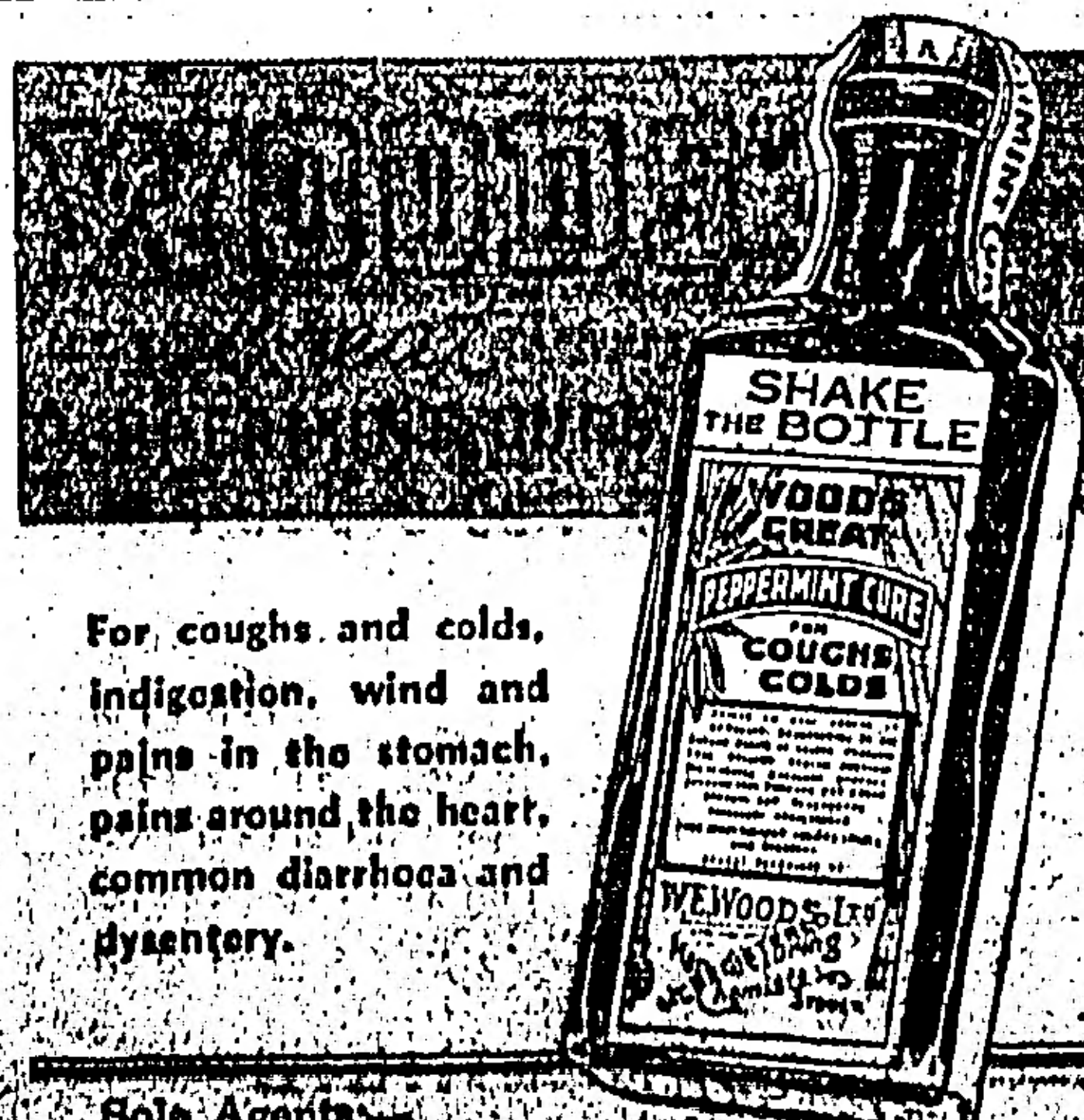
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PHANTOM CARAVAN

It was perhaps a bit startling to some good people to hear a news broadcast early yesterday lead off with an announcement that the Chinese Communist Armies had been ordered "to advance into Tibet to free the three million Tibetans from Imperialist aggression." To the imaginative it may perhaps have been as stimulating as the brisk autumnal morning. Visions could be conjured up at will—visions of huge processions of armed men marching along the precipitous and snow-filled passes leading through the towering mountains of Eastern Tibet, supplied, presumably, by air; of imperialist aggressors in full flight and of Tibetan monks and countryfolk on the skyline waving an enthusiastic welcome; of international Communists in Peking cooking a snook at the United Nations, into which the other Communists desire entry, and thus countering the hollow echo of the refusal to stand idly by.

Actually it was nothing more than a flourish to speed the travels of the Tibetan delegation, which is somewhat impatiently awaited in Peking. It originated in a 'Cauching' message stating—not by any means for the first time—that a "political mobilisation" directive had been issued to the People's Army units advancing toward Tibet. And while the political mobilisation—whatever that may be—is proceeding, the Tibetan delegation announces that it proposes to go to Kalimpong before moving on to Calcutta and Hong Kong.

This backing and filling, on the Tibetan side, and the sound of distant drums from Peking, are pleasantly reminiscent of the old school of Imperialism brought up to date by broadcasting and the misuse of new words for old. It is of little concern in itself, but it does afford a sidelight on the contradictions which Peking brings to its efforts to get into the United Nations. The unprejudiced inevitably asks himself a single question about this. He wants to know whether Peking wants to get in to make mischief or to co-operate in forwarding the true objectives of the United Nations. To many members, nations, too, the answer to that poser will determine the character of their notes. The Tibetan delegation evidently also wants some questions answered before it takes the long road to Peking—and possibly a much longer and slower road back. "We don't know what lies in the Chinese minds, and what they mean by 'liberating Tibet,'" remarked the delegation's leader. He added that for their part they wished to pursue their own way of life. There is a growing feeling that as the general situation changes, so will China's attitude to many things. The impatient shade their eyes and peer eagerly into the distance to catch the first glimpse of such a change. They forget the slow tempo and long digestive methods of

HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN YOUR HOME

A long time ago John Dryden said that for real health it was better to turn out of doors . . . "better hunt in fields for health unbought," he said.

Now this was wise counsel 200 years ago, and indeed still is today; but, whereas the men and women of his day, in most cases, had to turn to the fields for any kind of fresh air, light and wholesome, most of us today are able to find these things in our own homes.

And perhaps we don't always appreciate them.

Take a house; an ideal modern home furnished with the best that present-day designing skill can produce.

It sounds as if it could be a happy home. Most likely it is. But take away one thing, HEALTH, and how little the rest all means then.

Many people are healthier today than they have ever been. A more scientific approach to feeding; the spreading of knowledge of disease and its prevention; the importance of safeguarding the health of our children through school meals, milk, and the development of the health services are just some of the factors that have brought this about.

But although we do our best to see that our families are well fed and we encourage them to take up sport and exercise in the fresh air, how many of us realise that one of the most important ways to health lies in our own homes?

Not only is the right sort of home the way to family health. It is the way to family happiness. The basic essentials of a healthy home are, I think, cleanliness, airiness, light, and comfort.

Housework

Let us examine more closely some of these factors.

Hand in hand with cleanliness goes the labour saving approach to housekeeping. . . the easier to work the house is, the cleaner it can be kept; routine jobs can be done more often.

Keep furniture down to unfussy essentials. Highly ornate

the Chinese intellect, and the passive rather than positive nature of Chinese policy. The years of Kuomintang futility in constructive action derived from the philosophical basis of the San Min Chu I, that it was easy to act but very difficult to know how to act. Mr. Chou En-lai says it is more complicated to establish political than trade relations with "Imperialistic nations."

The nominees who are to go to Lake Success are Communists of the Kremlin school. So also is the envoy now in London. Mr. Liu Ning-yi speaks not for China but for the Cominform, and his chief object seems to be to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States. He complains that Britain merely follows in the wake of Washington—this in spite of the fact that we have recognised Peking and Washington has not. The excuse is all the more lame because the reproach—if it be a reproach in the case of two countries and peoples with everything in common—is much more applicable to China and her relations with Russia.

China will get nowhere along these naive lines. She must try and shuffle off the coils that imprison her within an unfamiliar and, except to the zealots, an uncongenial company. Meanwhile, if those who are seeking some way out of the frustrations of the present expect patience from others, they must not be importunate insofar as the British are concerned. A movement has just developed in the General Assembly which seeks to evade a clear-cut decision on the issue of Chinese representation. In the circumstances this is almost inevitable. Peking must make its own contribution to the solution and help others make theirs. The attempt to utilise British recognition not as a good thing in itself but as an instrument of pressure for other ends has failed. A better beginning would be made by taking the hand offered so long ago, and so unavowedly rejected.

carvings, rough-surfaced wall finishes, heavy curtain materials are some of the things you may like when you see them in the shops but later on they are going to cause extra work.

Where there is a family of young children keep to washable fabrics for soft furnishings. In recent months prices have dropped considerably and for the first time for many years a new pair of curtains or set of loose covers is a possibility for the house.

By
Amy Landreth

wife. Cretonnes or one of the excellent range of utility cotton broads, both washable, are best for loose covers. For curtains, there are some excellent rayon broads.

If you have a mosquito suite which does not need loose covers safeguard the backs of chairs and arms with some of the new linen-type squares now sold for this purpose.

Modern housewives realise that sometimes we can learn something from the past, and that standing was not being fussy when she insisted on antimacassars! You can, by the way, buy special upholstery pins to secure them firmly to the chairs.

Carpets are more plentiful today, and although still dear by pre-war standards, you decide to buy a new carpet and are prepared to pay the price, there are plenty from which to choose. Plain fitted covering are most popular just now, but you'll probably find that a carpet with a small all-over pattern in self-colour is much easier to keep clean and at the same time it will give you the effect of a plain weave.

But from the point of view of labour-saving a fitted carpet is only advisable if you have a vacuum cleaner.

Much more practical is the well-polished line surround, which can be kept fresh and dust-free with the simplest flick over with a mop. Polished floor surfaces are excellent work-savers, too. There is an ideal polish on the market now which does most of the work itself. You just apply this self-polishing wax to lino, rubber or asphalt floors and, without any rubbing it dries to a high-gloss lasting polish.

The kitchen

In the workroom part of the house—the kitchen and washing sections—the emphasis should be on planning. So much of the routine work of cooking and washing up can be simplified and speeded up if everything is conveniently to hand and time and energy are not wasted by unnecessary walking from one part of the room to another.

Our designers have been busy in the kitchen and now there is a whole range of fittings available at prices within the reach of the average housewife. A little outlay here will save you pounds in terms of extra leisure and happiness.

Considering most housewives have only four washings a day and the sink and hot water supply are almost the focal points of the kitchen, a modern, well-designed sink unit is a really worth-while investment. I strongly recommend the new stainless steel units, with their freedom from dirt traps and easily cleaned surfaces.

One great advantage they have over old-fashioned glass-fronted sinks is that hot water in a steel sink retains its heat longer.

Don't look upon the beautiful streamlined kitchens you see in pictures as dream kitchens. They are not so far out of your reach as they may seem. Of course, the average family has to budget well in advance for most modern kitchen fittings and it can be done gradually step by step. A new sink unit, possible one of the combination storage cupboards next on the list, repainting and re-lighting.

Dirt in the kitchen is a real danger so it is essential to have light surfaces to your paintwork so that all dirt is highlighted. But don't think cream and off-white are the only shades. I saw one very attractive kitchen recently in which the walls were cream but the paintwork ceiling and doors were all in a light sky-blue with beading on the door panels picked out in cream. Pale blue tables and chairs with small cretonne cushions completed the room and the whole effect was "one of freshness and light."

When you are washing the paintwork in your kitchen and bathroom remember there are some excellent antiseptics on sale at most chemists and big stores which will ensure your home is germ-free.

Lighting

When you are about the job of giving your kitchen a new, brighter look see to the lighting. Although it is true that fluorescent lighting has to be very much more expensive than ordinary lighting, it is the ideal kitchen lighting, and because it

is so shadow-free is excellent to cook by.

The fresh air problem is one which is guaranteed to divide any section of the public as strongly as any political talking point. You've only to travel in any railway carriage if you do not believe it.

Now the hygiene experts nearly all preach the doctrine of the open window, but let us be practical.

How many people living in a cold climate can stand an open window in the depths of winter?

You can, however, see that your rooms are well aired and that if the window is not open there is a free circulation of air.

Try to harden yourself to an open window in the bedroom though. Fresh air is an essential for sound, deep sleep. Even if it is as little as half an inch at first you will soon feel fitter and fresher when you wake in the morning.

And what of the too cold house? Fresh air is valuable and health-giving. Draughts are just the reverse. If you are tired, hungry and resistance is low it is then that sitting in a draught is guaranteed to give you a cold.

Ensure that your home is draught free by insulating doors and windows with a reliable sealing tape.

Colour

Now something about colour in the home. I mentioned before the all too prevalent fashion of cream and off-white walls. You can have your home light and airy but there is no need to make it monotonous.

Next time you have a room decorated try one of the other pastel shades. For a living room one of the soft duck-egg shades is newer.

These blues fit in particularly well with the whole range of wines, reds and old rose shades which are most popular for soft furnishings.

If you are fond of flowers and individual bright touches of colour in your room you could experiment with a soft Adams green for walls and paintwork.

Be careful that you do not choose too dark shades especially in the case of blue which can be a very cold shade. Soft pinks and sunny yellows are good bedroom colours.

Now for the family who are to live healthily in the house.

Cleanliness is again of the first importance. In the modern home with excellent gas, electric and solid fuel equipment available for water heating, the washing problem is not the difficulty it once was. See that there are facilities for family washing and bathing at least once a day. By keeping an eye on children's toothbrushes, hair-brushes, etc. you can do much to safeguard their health, and remember that early example is better than endless reasoning and arguments later on.

Hairbrushes and combs should be washed at least once a week in warm, soapy water. In the case of very young children scrupulous care about hygiene is even more important. Many fatal infant infections are due solely to neglect in things like the care of feeding bottles. The newest way of sterilising these is with a well-known antiseptic; its name has been a household word for many years now.

Tidy habits

Tidiness and habit are the best rules for starting the children on the right road to health and hygiene. Insistence on things like hand-washing before all meals and teeth-brushing at least twice a day are, important.

Get your children to understand that they must keep their own possessions in order. Untidiness is so closely allied to dust, dirt and then infection. Now that modern science and discovery have extended the span of life many families have members of the "grandparent generation" living with them. Fortunately old age today is not the gradually falling into the shadows it was in the old days.

Most old people can still take an active part in the world around them. Afflictions like falling hearing are no longer the cause of loneliness and dread isolation. There are modern hearing aids, which are undetectable and easy to wear which are available immediately from a world-famous firm of experts in the specialised field of medical equipment.

Old people will also appreciate from time to time the extra zest a good tonic will them. One of the most pleasant ways of taking these is a table wine. Various wines are another common affliction among the older generation. Today, immediately relief can be gained by wearing a simple and undetectable elastic stocking. The new type are in "two-way stretch" fabric and will allow you to wear your liner stockings without it being visible. The new mixture of acetate is a new improvement.

Buses for invalids

By **GEORGE
STANLEY**

For 20 years Walter Callow has not moved a muscle—yet during all that time he has been waging a one-man campaign to bring pleasure into the lives of disabled ex-Servicemen like himself.

Walter is a patient at Camp Hill Military Hospital, in Halifax. He injured his spine in a crash while flying with the Royal Flying Corps in World War I and since 1930 he has been confined to bed.

Despite the fact that he is almost permanently racked by pain, he thinks of other people first. His ambition is to have a fleet of 100 buses so that other wheelchair patients can have a glimpse of the countryside which he himself cannot see. By 1953 he hopes to see his dream come true.

After his accident, Walter Callow put to work his brain and lips—the only parts of him still 100 per cent alive—to bring pleasure to invalids only slightly more fortunate than himself.

He designs them

So far Walter has raised money for two buses for invalids. He even designed the buses himself. He employs a staff of five—two drivers, two nurse attendants and a secretary. Each bus has cost about £4,000. He must and does raise £350 a month to operate them.

Unable to see blueprints, Walter (his fellow-patients call him "The Brain") dictated his ideas for his buses to a secretary. The floor of each bus is lower than that of an ordinary one, so that wheelchairs will fit snugly inside.

When engineers told him a rear door could not be operated hydraulically, Walter said it could, and that's the way it works now. Hinged at the bottom, the door when lowered forms a ramp up which the wheelchairs are pushed.

Had Walter not been so keen on helping his fellow-patients he might have been first in the field for inventing a tank landing-craft for World War II—for the principle is much the same.

The buses are the only ones specially built to carry wheelchair patients. "The Brain" says that several attempts to convert standard buses to do the job have failed because the ordinary bus is too high off the ground.

The bus idea came to Walter after the second world war, during which he organised a "cigarette bank" which gathered and sent overseas 3,000,000 smokes to Canadian fighting men.

Before he started work on the bus idea in 1946 Walter invented and patented a knife with a semi-circular end for use by one-armed veterans of World War I who found trouble cutting their meat.

In 1931 Walter's wife died, and he had a 10-year-old daughter to support. He paid for her education by selling Christmas cards, mailing them in lots of hundreds of people with a note telling them to send a dollar if they liked them, or to return the cards if they didn't.

He bought and sold lumber land, hiring a cruiser to estimate the amount of standing timber on the property before completing the deal.

When his lower jaw became paralysed for a time, Walter couldn't speak. He talks now with only a slight lip, using a telephone slurred by a clip over his head.

Once his wheelchair bus was completed his mind turned to other ideas for making life easier for other invalids. He used his telephone to pestor Halifax rink



Hong Kong's trade sets another record. The Stock Exchange expects shut down at any moment, and flag day is being planned. Heads of the big import/export firms.

SCAP is distributing leaflets saying "Kim Il Sung is not Kim Il Sung at all." Just another case of mistake identical.

Truman appeals for voluntary disarmament while the U.S. hastens on its huge rearmament programme. Vyshinsky appeals for world peace. Oh, if ordinary people could be as pious and high-minded as politicians.

Oh, yes? "Not being particularly mentally, the magistrate clemency."

Latest invention from America is a toilet soap impregnated with helium, so that it will float inches above the bath water prevent you getting your wet.

"Sailor charged with b into Buckingham." What was wrong—did he have a county visit?

Local new-rich talp owns a swimming pool created a very high spirit because he doesn't want associated with low dives.

"Expert to head Ro Force in Malaya." A change is as good as that's what I always say.

Agencies provocateurs. Another vast armed reported to be marching from Manchuria. Incl what did happen to the

Myrtle's grandfather old maid is like a fisherman both talk about the ones away.

"Why are you here asked the prison chaplain. "Because of my belief the convict. "Your belief?" "Yes, I believed the had gone."

These states of emergency all very well, but what emerge?

officials until they are paralysed persons, as Canada's national sport. Now, on hockey, Callow buses roll up to the 12 invalids in each wheeled into the building from a glassed-in heated lion, they watch the games.

Not wasted year

WALTER CALLOW the British could do with some of buses he has designed. It would come in handy; he this should hurried evacuation of pits owing to air raids because a problem again—not to mention the chance they offer taking invalids to football matches.

Last year 3,351 invalids waited the world from a Callow window. "So I guess many years in bed have not been wasted," says Walter.

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FRANCE TO PUSH PLANS FOR EUROPEAN ARMY, PLEVEN TELLS ASSEMBLY

German contribution to defence welcomed Schuman Plan issue

Paris, October 24.

France will push ahead with her plan for a European army, including a German contribution to defence, as soon as the Schuman coal-steel plan has been signed in the very near future, French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, told the National Assembly today that immediately after signature of the six-Power Schuman plan his Government would propose the constitution of a European army taking account of the "cruel lessons of the past and the resolution which many Europeans of all countries want to see in Europe".

He declared, "which results now or later, directly or indirectly, with or without conditions, in the creation of a German army would create distrust and suspicion."

Bradley's warning to Europe

Washington, October 24.

General Omar Bradley told leaders of the 12 Pact Powers today that the United States must be forced to limit them in the face of a "back" later.

Bradley, Chairman of the States Joint Chiefs of Staff, was speaking to a group of military leaders at the Pentagon on Saturday.

He said that this was the first time since the end of the last December, he had forged the strategic

Hague in April "was an over-all strategic adopted the principal forces".

balanced forces

General Bradley made mention of this point.

He pointed out here that the "balanced forces" produce differing views

the Military and Defence session began trying to

into divisions, and

the United States under-

the term is that

collective forces mean

each nation should con-

what it is best equipped to

after referring to the plans for

and balanced forces laid

the previous meetings, the

asked, "Can friendly

become sufficiently united

cause of peace to build

armed forces for the

security of all nations?

is the time for action,

must either create those

now—in time of oppor-

and a moment of peace—

may be forced to improvise

in the face of enemy

—Reuter.

German warning on rearming

Berlin, October 24.

East German Foreign

er, Herr Bertinger, said

today that the Western

plans to remilitarise

Germany were a deadly

to the existence of the

German Democratic

le.

Bertinger spoke at an

berlin demonstration of the

ministration "National Front"

a special East German

meeting which discussed

regulations on Ger-

must now place clearly

the West German people

question whether they want

down with us at one table

unity and peace will

to the heart of Europe."

id.

Deputy Foreign Minister,

Ackermann, who spoke

wards, said that the "whole

people has put "one

back to this question and to

regime resolution—Yes."

the East German Foreign

Minister's meeting last week

called up the Western

regime, whose remaining

Germany. They suggested that

Four Powers conclude a

peace treaty with Germany and

draw their occupation troops

out.

Inspired by Assembly

This suggestion is inspired

directly by the recommendation

adopted on August 11, 1950, by

the Assembly of the Council of

Europe asking for the im-

mediate creation of a united

European army destined to co-

operate in the defence of peace

with the American and Canadian

forces.

To carry out this programme,

he said, "each nation must im-

pose important sacrifices upon

itself for an increase in the length

of military service and an increase

in the credits allocated to de-

fence."

An army of United Europe

must realise as far as possible a

complete fusion of the human

and material elements which it

will gather together under a sin-

gle European political and mili-

tary authority.

"A Minister of Defence would

be nominated by the participat-

ing governments and would be

responsible, in a manner to be

determined, to its mandates

and before a European Assembly.

"This Assembly could be either

the Assembly of Strasbourg, or

a delegation of it, or an Assem-

bly, made up of specially elected

delegates.

"The Minister's powers with

regard to the European army

would be those of a Minister of

National Defence with regard to

the national forces of his own

country. In particular, he would

be charged with executing the

general directives received from

a council composed of ministers

of the participating countries."

M. Pleven said that contingents

supplied by the participating

states would be incorporated in

the European army at the level

of the smallest possible unit.

—Reuter.

Financing

Financing of the European

army would be assured by a

common budget. The European

programme of arms and equip-

ment would be drawn up and

executed under the Minister's

authority.

"The participating states who

already dispose of national forces

would conserve their own au-

thority over that part of their

existing forces which was not in-

tegrated by them in the European

army."

"Conversely, the European

Minister of Defence could, if au-

thorised by the Council of Minis-

ters, put at the disposal of a par-

ticipating government a part of

the national forces comprised in

the European army with a view

to facing requirements other than

those of common defence.

"The European forces placed at

the disposal of the unified At-

lantic force would operate ac-

cording to the obligations under-

standing in the Atlantic Pact both

as regards general strategy and

organisation and equipment."

—Reuter.

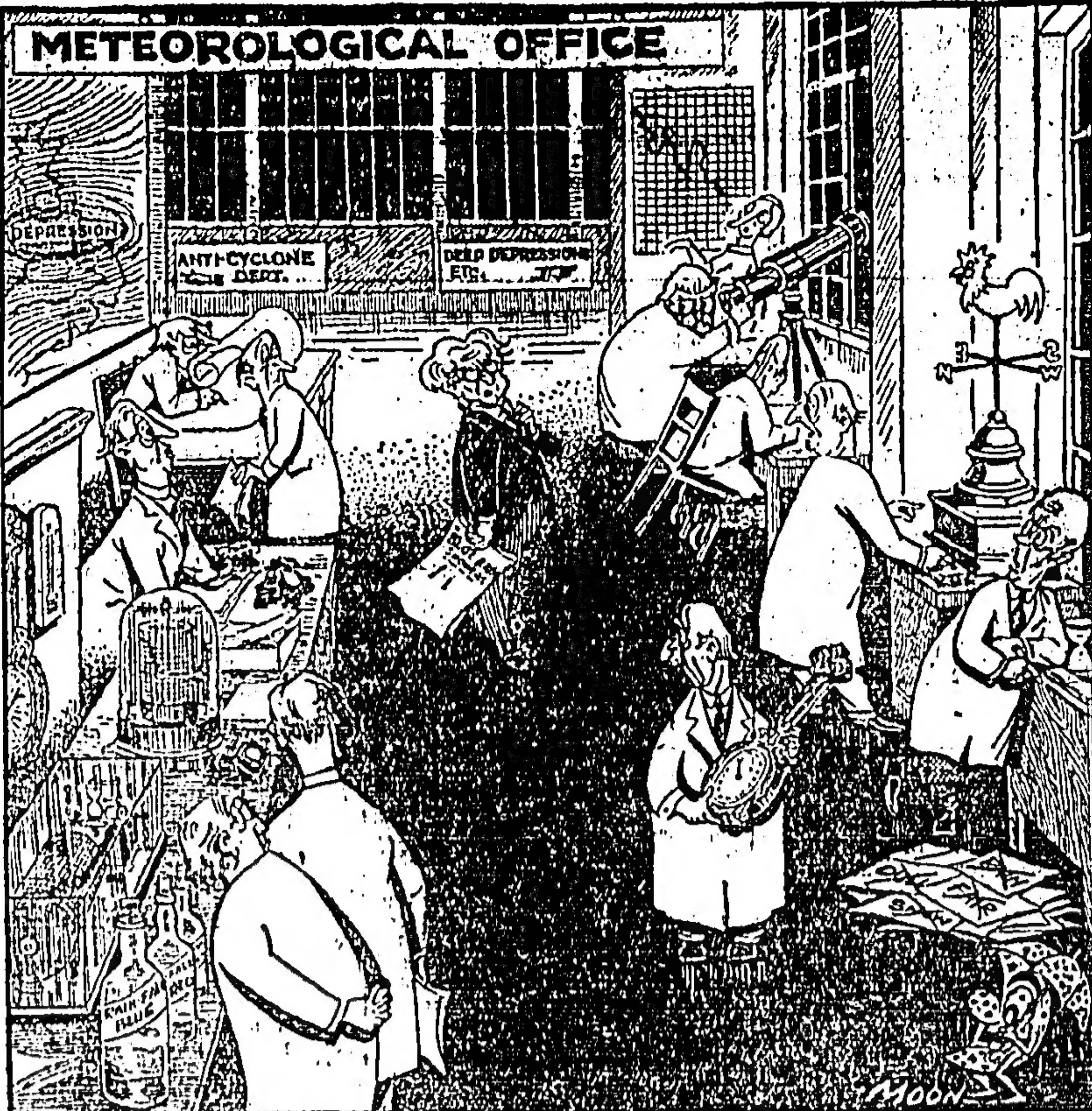
—Reuter.

—Reuter.

—Reuter.

—Reuter.

—Reuter.



'HERE'S A CABINET DIRECTIVE—NO MENTION OF "BLUE" RAIN—IT IS CAPABLE OF BEING MISUNDERSTOOD'

Working groups for North Atlantic Pact countries

London, October 24.

The North Atlantic Pact deputies today decided to establish immediately an economic and financial working group based upon the delegations to the OEEC of all North Atlantic Treaty countries.

An announcement said today that the new group will hold its first session shortly in Paris.

The communiqué said: "The North Atlantic Council deputies at their 27th meeting today decided to establish immediately, within the North Atlantic Treaty organisation, an economic and financial working group based upon delegations to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation of all North Atlantic Treaty organisation countries."

"This new working group, which it is hoped will hold its first organisation meeting shortly in Paris, will enquire how statistical information furnished to the OEEC by the North Atlantic Treaty countries may be adopted as far as possible to the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty organisation."

"This working group will recommend what additional information should be furnished by the North Atlantic Treaty countries in order to assess the impact of their defence efforts on their economies and also their relative abilities to carry the burden of expanded defence requirements."

"It will advise on measures necessary to ensure that the economic data submitted by the North Atlantic Treaty countries adequately reflects the North Atlantic Treaty organisation defence planning."

"In this way the Council of Deputies hopes to take advantage of the accumulated statistical background, the technical skills, and the habit and tradition of working together internationally in the field of economics that the OEEC delegations have developed over the past three years," the communiqué added.

The principal task of the new body will be to determine the financial contribution to be made

by the Atlantic Pact powers to their three-year rearmament programme.

The body has been set up on the recommendations of a seven-power working group of the deputies which has been consulting in the past few days with members of the various delegations to the OEEC, who came to London for that purpose.

The countries represented on the working group were France, Norway, Holland, Italy, Britain, Canada and the United States.

The decision to base the economic and financial working group on the OEEC is understood to be a move to avoid duplication.—Reuter.

Ten killed in riot

Karachi, October 24.

Ten persons were killed and 12 injured today when police opened fire on a rioting crowd in Hyderabad, about 120 miles North of Karachi.

The mob earlier entered a police station, set it on fire, and attacked the policemen, wounding an inspector and injuring 30 constables.

The situation was brought under control after several hours. The municipal building was also reported to have been fired by the rioters.

The trouble started after refugees complained to the police over the alleged kidnapping of a 10-year-old refugee boy by local people. They charged that the police ignored their complaint.

The Provincial Premier, Gazi Fazlullah, has travelled to the scene from Karachi to hold an investigation.—Associated Press.

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15 oz. tin \$1.30

"Tins" Crisling in Tomato Sauce
\$1.00 tin

Mather's Choice Spanish Cream
50 c. pkt.

Margarine 2 lb. tin \$3.00 tin

"Kraft" Sandwich Spread
8 oz. bot. \$1.00 bottle

"Kraft" Sandwich Spread
1 pint bot. \$2.50

"Smorgon" Fricassee of Chicken
1 lb. tin \$2.50 tin

Libby's Vienna Sausages
8 oz. tin \$1.00

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1 lb. tin \$2.70

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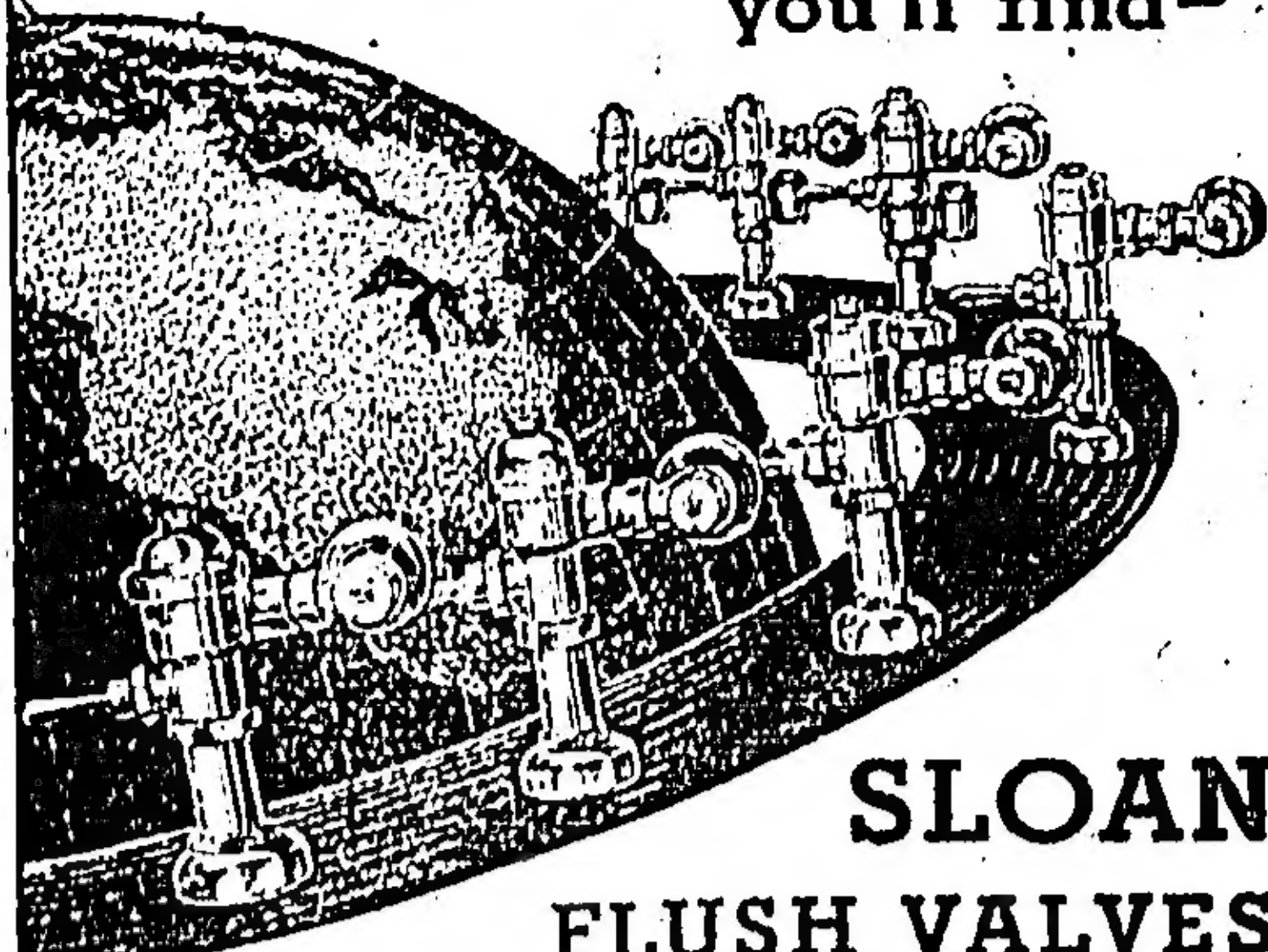
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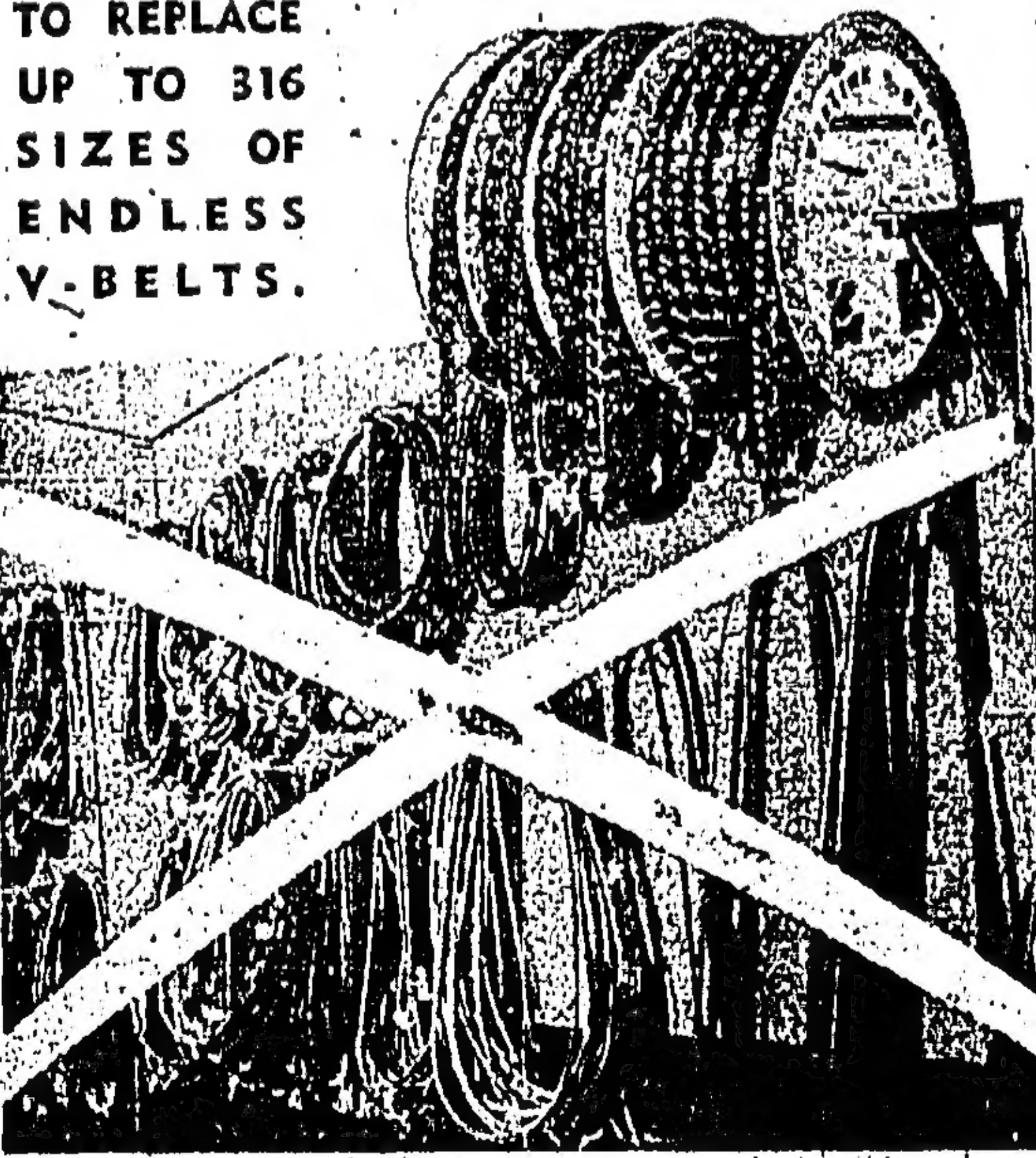
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ENGINEERING PAGE

NEW VERSATILE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Lighting the new House of Commons

The lighting installation in the new House of Commons, where Members of Parliament will assemble for the first time today, is an outstanding achievement in the application of modern illuminating technique to a famous building which designedly retains the traditional atmosphere of its predecessor.

This project has been devised and carried out by The General Electric Co. Ltd., of England in close collaboration with the Architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A., and the Consulting Engineers, Dr. Oscar Faber and Partners.

The electrical contractors were Troughton and Young Ltd. The contract was in two parts, one for the main chamber, and the other for the Division and Entrance lobbies adjoining the Chamber; and the Conference Rooms, offices, lounges, etc. on the other three floors of the new building.

By arrangement, with the Architect and the Consulting Engineers, and in order to hasten completion of the work within the time required, part of the lighting of the precincts outside the Chamber has been executed in co-operation with Messrs. Osler and Faraday Ltd., Smith and Ansell Ltd. and Benjamin Electric Ltd.



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Of interest to commercial enterprises in all parts of the world is the Dexion slotted angle, a versatile constructional material enabling a great variety of structures to be erected by unskilled labour, if necessary.

Work benches of all sizes, with or without seats for the operatives, figure prominently among the equipment made readily with the aid of Dexion angle, but the list of uses seems literally to have no end.

It may be used for making the framework of small buildings or for guards for moving belts or other machinery, for kitchen equipment or counters in canteens, for mounting for electrical switchgear, for bins, trestles, storage racks, trolleys and skips, steps and ladders—a list which, though incomplete, will give an idea of its wide scope.

Some idea of the way in which the system has proved its usefulness and adaptability can be gathered from the fact that Dexion Ltd. announce that in the three years it has been on the market just on 4,000,000 feet have been sold and the firm is now represented in 28 countries of the world.

The angle is sold in 10ft. lengths, and the patented system of slotting ensures that whenever two or three lengths are placed together at a joint bolt holes are instantly visible to take the bolts and nuts provided without any other work than cutting to the required length.

No drilling or marking is called for and cutting marks at regular intervals are a further aid to the erector.

Strong and rigid

Further, the arrangement of the slots ensures strong and rigid structures without diagonal cross-bracing in the ordinary way, and the framework can be built to meet the exact requirements as regards height or size, whether it is to be regarded as a permanent fitting or to fill a temporary need.

In the latter event there is the advantage that when the structure is dismantled the Dexion material may be returned to store and used over and over again, even the off-cuts being made to serve as cleats or brackets.

Although the single angle is very strong, greater strength can be secured, when required, by bolting two or more lengths together to form channel, box, T, I, or other girder sections.

This Dexion angle is being supplied in two forms. The one mostly required for overseas work is made in mild steel, 3in. by 1½in. by .000in. (14 gauge) rust-proofed by the Waterlution process and finished stove-enamelled grey with a special anti-corrosive paint. This weighs about 11lb. per foot.

The angle can also be supplied in an aluminium light alloy, 3in. by 1½in. by .04in. (12 gauge). In this case it is in its natural, rust-proof state.

Steel or alloy

In either steel or alloy Dexion is sold in packets of 100 feet; in the form of ten 10ft. lengths, and a sufficient quantity of electro-galvanised bolts and nuts is provided in each packet.

Also included in the Dexion exhibit will be steel and alloy panels for shelving and similar purposes. These panels measure 36in. by 6in. by 1in., and are made to carry a safe load of between 300 and 350lb.

Castors are being made for fixing to trolleys by a single bolt and nut and they can be supplied in cast iron or rubber as required.

In offices, warehouses, and works where floor space is limited the new method makes it possible to put up racks and similar fittings for storage over work benches, or machines, and thus secure the use of space which would otherwise, more or less, be wasted.

The system also permits any such scheme to be quickly modified or enlarged to suit changing circumstances. In the case of a removal the slackening of a few bolts will enable the equipment to be taken in convenient sections to its new location.

The arrangement of the slots in the metal simplifies the fixing of wooden shelves when it is desired to include them in any scheme.

Expanded metal mesh also, is used effectively in conjunction with Dexion angle in the construction of special trolleys, temporary barriers, machine guards, etc.

Mechanical handling trends

The crane, apart from being one of the most ubiquitous of mechanical-handling devices which has proved its indispensability for increased efficiency and speed in every possible handling problem, can claim also to offer as great a versatility in design and purpose as any mechanical aid yet devised.

A representative collection of every type of crane made in Britain during the past few decades would occupy more space than the world's largest exhibition ground and buildings could offer.

A study of any particular group of these cranes, from the small pneumatic or electric hoists used in the small workshop to the largest locomotive and dockside cranes, would reveal that the general lifting performance has been substantially increased during recent years without a corresponding increase in mass and mechanical complexity.

Moreover, as cranes and lifting tackle for specialised duties have been called for with the increasing recognition of the advantages of mechanical handling, British designers and makers have shown themselves capable of providing a unit which will do the required job efficiently and in the simplest way.

Special-purpose cranes

A comparison of present-day mobile hoists and cranes, as used in warehouses, and in railway yards and industrial works, with the corresponding units of a few decades ago, brings out the much cleaner lines of modern British designs and a greater mobility, coupled with a marked increase in capacity.

The special-purpose crane has been given more than due attention by British makers, as may have been gathered from the descriptions of new British cranes and lifting appliances which have appeared from time to time in Engineering papers.

An example of this is a new model of full-circle slewing crane with a searcher jib which is suitable for handling bulk loads in confined spaces.

The jib on this particular crane has been endowed with a mobility and articulation that it can virtually seek out its load and move it to an appointed place, with the flexibility of an elephant's trunk. This unit has, in consequence, found a natural sphere of service in railway yards for loading and unloading closed wagons.

One of the most striking advances in crane design and performance is offered by the modern locomotive crane. In the course of the past few years both lifting capacity and radius of action of this type of crane have been markedly increased to a current capacity of a 90-ton load at a radius of 28ft., while the provision of auxiliary hooks has brought a further extension of the range of performance.

New way to stiffen fabrics

A new invention, claimed to be a revolution in fabric stiffening due to its simple and economic method of application, has just been introduced by a London firm.

It consists of chemically treated fusible interlinings which, when placed between two pieces of fabric, will bond into a composite article by hand ironing.

Treated material, it is claimed, will retain its stiffness in the face of all laundering and dry cleaning processes. This new process is being used successfully in the manufacture of shirts, blouses, dresses, brassieres, lapels of suits, and hats. In shoulder pads production the necessary outline and firmness are obtained with a minimum of weight and thickness. For the production of dress belts, the fusible interlining process is claimed to be superior to rubber solutions and glues, since it not only resists washing but acts as its own adhesive when ironed.

The fusible interlinings can be cut, stitched into the garment and handled in exactly the same way as ordinary interlinings.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Agricultural machinery to a value exceeding £750,000 for the Argentine has been ordered from Massey-Harris, Ltd., the agricultural machinery manufacturers of Salp. Cheshire.



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In magnitude and originality of conception the House of Commons lighting installation carried out by the G.E.C. in collaboration with the Architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A., and the Consulting Engineers, Dr. Oscar Faber & Partners, is an outstanding example of modern lighting in its historic setting that commands world-wide interest. The Chamber lighting employs OSRAM hot and cold cathode fluorescent lamps in G.E.C. fittings of special design, controlled by an unique dimmer system that enables the illumination to be brought up to full strength by degrees, so that the transition from daylight to electric lighting is imperceptible.

Many other G.E.C. decorative fittings are employed in the Members' Rooms, Committee Rooms, Lobbies and elsewhere in the precincts of the Chamber. Over 1,500 fittings are used in the entire scheme, of which 1,375 are for fluorescent lamps. More than 4,000 OSRAM lamps have been installed of which 17% are fluorescent.

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New House of Commons opens today; replica of burnt out building

London, October 24.

Building up Korea is a big job

New York, October 24. A United States relief official said today that reconstruction of Korea would take many years and many hundreds of millions of dollars and should be the joint task of the United Nations.

Dr. Edgar Johnson, director of the Economic Co-operation Administration programme for Korea, said that the United States had spent more than \$500,000,000 in Korea before the Communist invasion.

"We are going to have to invest a lot more money and technical assistance to protect the investment we have already made," he added.

Dr. Johnson, who recently returned from Korea, told the American Automobile Association: "We have a new opportunity to demonstrate certain principles of humane conduct... to the entire world. What is needed is a swift, adequate and solidly-supported programme of reconstruction in Korea."

He added that, just as the moral forces of the free nations were consolidated under General MacArthur, the task of reconstruction must be a joint United Nations undertaking, but the United States should offer its proper share of money, skill and services.

Dr. Johnson said it was high time the Russians recognised "that our investment in Korea was an investment in international peace" and would continue to be. He also said that, while the United States invested \$500,000,000 in South Korea and took not one penny out, the Russians had drained North Korea of \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 worth of food, minerals and manufactured goods each year.

"What a contrast there is between our policy and the communist system of international burglary. I cannot in all the annals of all human history find any war which is anywhere near as important as this one... this is the uprising of the righteous world in indignation against invasion by the Communists," United Press.

UN only basis for world peace, Sir Gladwyn says

New York, October 24.

The chief British delegate to the United Nations, Sir Gladwyn Jobb, told the "Herald Tribune" forum today that the United Nations provided the only possible basis on which to found a world community of the future.

However, he warned that, whatever its strength or weakness, "It is not now and cannot for a long time be a real world government and therefore cannot of itself preserve world peace."

"It can only assist various governments, notably the great powers, to create a situation in which peace will be enduring."

He said there was no good thinking that the United Nations by itself could prevent another great war because that depended upon co-operation among the great powers.

Reviewing the progress of the United Nations before Korea, Sir Gladwyn said that, despite Soviet unwillingness to co-operate, the organisation was not broken up and "trading insults is better than trading bombs."

He said there had been successes too, like the settlements concerning Greece, Palestine, Indonesia and the Italian colonies, while open warfare had been prevented in Kashmir.

One major fact emerges from the outbreak of the Korean conflict, according to Sir Gladwyn—"On the first occasion on which real, undisguised, undeniable aggression took place after World War II, the world community as a whole successfully mobilised itself to halt it."

Collective decision
He admitted that this could partially be attributed to the Russian boycott of the Security Council and the fact that the United States had been willing to carry the burden for the free world, but "the fact remains, if such a collective decision had been taken in the 1930s, we might never have had World War II."

Despite, apparent disorganisation and confusion, the United Nations does represent a kind of world conscience... does provide the only basis on which to found a world community of the future," Sir Gladwyn said.

When Members of Parliament officially move into their new House of Commons on Tuesday, they will be going into only their fourth home in some 700 years.

The new Chamber, which has risen on the ruins of that destroyed by German bombs one night in May 1941, is in many ways almost a replica of the old one. The same Gothic style, the same dimensions, the traditional green leather upholstery and green carpets will receive Members as they file in for their first debates after the formal opening of the new House by the King.

Even the number of seats remains unchanged. There are still only 437 seats for 615 members, and on important occasions late-comers will still have to stand.

But the architect, Sir Giles Scott, has nevertheless introduced modern improvements. Acoustics have been brought up to date by the installation of an almost invisible loudspeaker system, the old system of ventilation has given place to modern air conditioning, and metal panels hidden under the carpet will keep Members' feet warm.

As darkness falls, fluorescent lamps, invisible during the day, will flood the new Chamber with a diffused light which will come on gradually and imperceptibly as daylight fades. In charge of all the complicated warning, airing and amplification apparatus is a technician, housed in a small room outside the Chamber but able to watch what is happening inside by means of an enormous periscope.

His is a grave responsibility, for in his hands is the power to magnify a speaker's voice from an undertone to a fairground roar, or to change the "weather" inside the Chamber from balmy mid-summer to icy mid-winter.

Comfort last

The Members who decided what their new home was to be like had little concern for their own comfort. Even the 437 who get seats will have little more comfort—atmosphere and heating apart—than a third class passenger on a normal British train. For the ordinary Members, there are no arm or head-rests. So, although the leather-covered benches are well padded, no encouragement is provided for would-be sleepers.

Only the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms in his comfortable chair from Ceylon are well equipped for long sittings.

The Sovereign's initials, which are found everywhere in the new House, will be different from those in other parts of the Palace of Westminster and in the old Chamber. For the "VR" of the old House has given place to "GR." The custom is that the insignia of the Sovereign at the time of building are commemorated in stone and wood.

Heavy oak doors, the gifts of India and Pakistan to the "Mother of Parliaments," swing open to reveal the new rectangular Chamber, panelled and roofed throughout with exquisitely carved English oak. The timber came from 250-year-old trees grown in Shrawley Wood, in Shropshire, a beauty spot given by Henry VIII to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

At the far end of the floor stands the stately Speaker's chair with its canopy of carved wood. This chair and the flooring of Queensland walnut were presented by Australia.

In front of the chair, separating Government and Opposition front benches, is the massive Table of the House, brought over from Canada. The bronze Bar of the House, beyond which strangers may not pass, is the gift of Jamaica. It is before this Bar that offenders guilty of abusing Parliamentary privilege are brought to trial.

Visitors' gallery

Three clerks' chairs in carved oak with green leather upholstery have been given by South Africa, while New Zealand has contributed the House's two despatch boxes—to replace the old boxes, said to have been denied by Mr. Gladstone's signet ring.

The architect has provided every possible facility for public and Press in as limited a space. Visitors sit in the massive oak gallery running round the Chamber above Members' heads. This gallery will accommodate 328 strangers and 181 reporters.

Colours in the Chamber and in the lobbies on either side, furnished by Uganda and Nigeria, are quiet and restful without being sombre. Green carpets and the green leather of benches and chairs blend happily with the oak panelling. The oak has been finished by skilled workmen to appear almost as old as the Palace of Westminster itself.

Above, windows of a special opaque glass transform the bleak light of a London winter into the warm colour of early spring. Outside the Chamber, Members assemble in a lobby of carved white stone. But the actual entrance to the Chamber, set in the lobby wall, is grey, scarred and disfigured. For this is the famous "Churchill Arch," carefully pieced together from the ruins.

It has been re-erected to mark the link between the new Chamber and the long tradition of Westminster, and to commemorate the days—only a few years ago—when Parliament and all it stood for was in real danger of destruction.

The opening

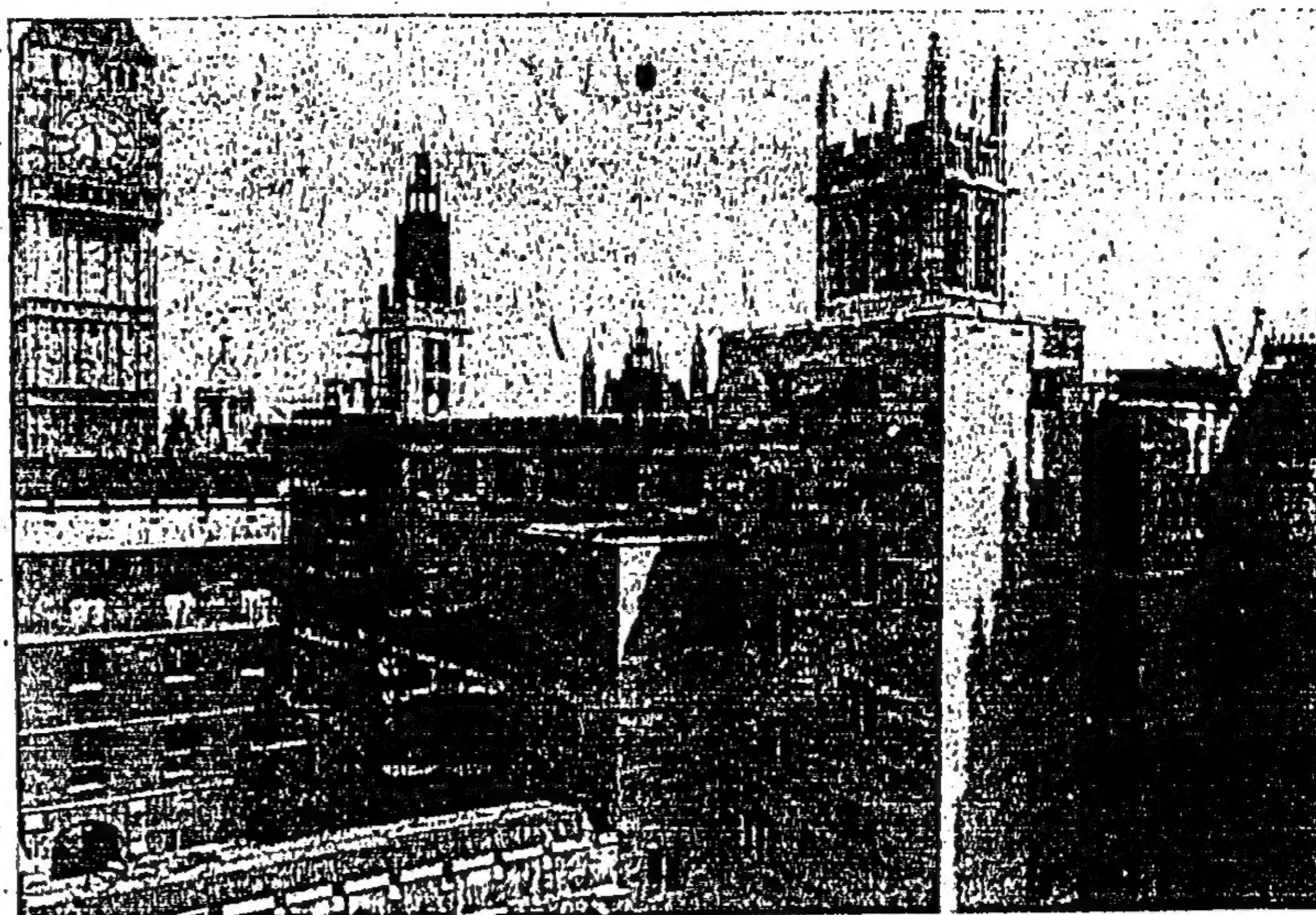
Although this new Chamber will be formally opened by the King, His Majesty himself will not set foot inside it. By ancient custom, the reigning sovereign is not allowed to enter the debating Chamber of the Commons.

After driving to Westminster in State with the Queen on October 26, the King will hear humble addresses of loyalty from both Houses assembled in Westminster Hall and declare the new House of Commons open. Speakers from Parliaments all over the Commonwealth are expected to attend the ceremony.

As Members "afterwards" disperse to the new Chamber, some may pause to remember the first House of Parliament—in the great Abbot's Chapter House—in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey where the Commons met when they first broke away from the peers and prelates to form their own assembly in the 14th century.

The Chapter House remained the home of the Commons for about 200 years, until, in 1647, they moved across Old Palace Yard.

They lived directly as a result of information obtained in this manner and put to grim use by the aggressors." Associated Press.



A view of the upper parts of the exterior of the rebuilt House of Commons in London. The famous Clock Tower, containing Big Ben, can be seen on the left.

Vyshinsky is silent as Truman changes signals

New York, October 24.

In a sudden change of signals, President Harry Truman today urged the United Nations to combine its talks about atomic control and conventional arms, in an effort to achieve fool proof and genuine disarmament.

The Soviet Union for years has sought a combination of atomic and arms negotiations. The President was reported to have decided the time has come to see if the Russians would make a sincere effort to work out a disarmament treaty.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, withheld comment. He merely referred reporters to his speech yesterday, when the Russian said President Truman is using the old Hitler slogan of "guns instead of butter."

The President, speaking at a colourful and packed session of the General Assembly on the fifth birthday of the UN, called for every effort at disarmament. He said the UN Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for conventional armaments have done useful work but that the work of these Commissions can now be brought more closely together.

"One possibility to be considered is whether their work might be revitalised if carried forward in the future through a new and consolidated disarmament Commission," the President said.

"But until an effective system of disarmament is established, let us be clear about the task ahead. The only course the peace-loving nations can take in the present situation is to create the armaments needed to make the world secure against aggression."

Firmly committed

"That is the course to which the United States is now firmly committed. That is the course we will continue to follow as long as it is necessary. The United States has embarked upon the course of increasing its armed strength only for the purpose of helping to keep the peace. We pledge that strength to uphold the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. We believe that the peace-loving members of the United Nations join us in that pledge."

Mr. Vyshinsky did not applaud when the President concluded his 22 minute speech. The Russian stood up with the other delegates in the Assembly Hall when Mr. Truman finished, and shuffled a Russian text of the Truman speech in his pocket. Later the Russian greeted President Truman cordially at a reception.

Mr. Faris El-Khoury, Syria, said he would put up a resolution today to combine the atomic and conventional arms talks. The Assembly has set aside a day for discussion of atomic energy and with Mr. Truman's clear signal the way may be cleared for combination of the Commissions.—Associated Press.

London, October 24.—Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Parliament today that Britain held about £1,300,000,000 of blocked Sterling balances on June 30.

The amount unrestricted was about \$2,200,000,000.

He had been asked to give the figures at the latest convenient date.—Reuter.

Yard from the Abbey into the Palace of Westminster at the invitation of Henry VIII.

In the Chapel Royal of this Palace, vacated some years earlier by Henry VIII in favour of Whitehall Palace, the Commons met for 287 years.

Here Parliament fought, and won, the struggle for ascendancy over the monarchy and heard perhaps its greatest oratory from William Pitt, Edmund Burke and Charles James Fox, the two latter defending the attitude of the American Colonies before the War of Independence.

Later, the chapel came to be called St. Stephen's and the name has survived in London parlance as a synonym for the House of Commons.

Destroyed by fire

Fire destroyed nearly all the old Palace in 1834 and for the first time the Commons had a Chamber specially built for them in the Palace. Into this they moved in 1852, after a temporary coliseum in another part of the Palace, and stayed until German bombs drove them out in 1941.

Then, for a while, the Commons crossed back over Old Palace Yard to Church House, the headquarters of the Church of England beside the Abbey until the House of Lords was made ready for them, the Lords moving to a smaller room in the Palace.

This "Lords' chamber, though only a stone's throw from the Commons had not been damaged. The former Chamber might have been saved from complete destruction, by the fire that followed the high explosive bombs, but firemen concentrated on saving another part of the Palace, which was also ablaze. The magnificent 14th century Westminster Hall, which has for centuries been the scene of great State occasions, and where King George will sit in State again on October 26.—Reuter.

Appeal to be inspiration of resolution

Flushing Meadows, October 24. President Truman's appeal for a genuine effort to reduce armaments, so that "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares," is likely to be the inspiration of an UN resolution before the Committee at its next meeting.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, India's permanent delegate, was already working on the same idea and the words uttered by President Truman spurred his efforts today.

High United States spokesmen have already envisaged the possibility that if the threat of war could be reduced amounts of \$10,000 million a year could be spent over five years to advance human welfare and relieve suffering that underlie the cause of war.

Sir Benegal N. Rau was expected to hold talks today with the top United Nations delegates. Sir Benegal's resolution is expected to be introduced during the current debate in the Political Committee on the proposal of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, calling for a "declaration on the removal of the threat of a new war and the strengthening of peace and security among the nations."

The Indian resolution will direct attention to the widespread existence of hunger and poverty in the world and call for the creation of a "United Nations Peace Fund" to fight these causes of war.

The Indian resolution will stress the advantages that would accrue to mankind by what Mr. Truman described today as "the immense resources that could be released by a reduction in armaments and urge the United Nations to make that goal its immediate objective.—Reuter.

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4,000 ft.	4"	17/21 ft.	4-gauge thick, with fixed flange, drilled Table "F".
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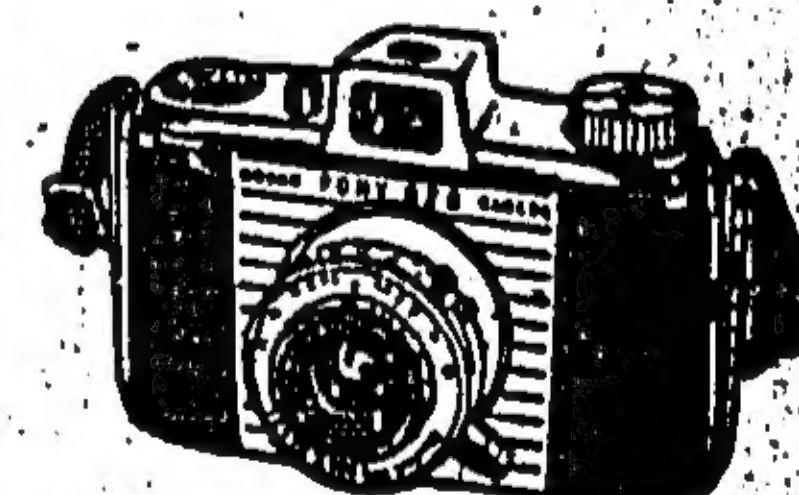
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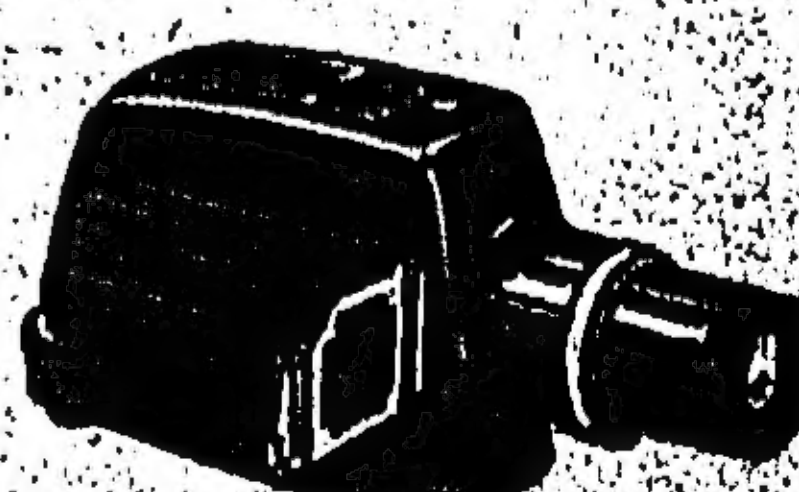
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Chiang's firm stand on Formosa

Taipei, October 24. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Nationalist President, today took a firm stand on the status of Formosa. "The sovereignty of Formosa belongs to the Republic of China, racially, culturally and legally," he said in a broadcast to the Formosan people on the eve of the fifth anniversary of its liberation.

"No matter how the international situation may change, and whether or not international justice can be upheld, we will strengthen our base of Formosa for a counter-offensive on the mainland," the President added. The counter-offensive would be waged "for the destruction of the traitorous regime under Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, and for driving out Soviet Russia."

The Generalissimo said that China's declaration of war on Japan in 1937 automatically abolished the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, by which Formosa and the Pescadore Islands, between Formosa and the mainland were ceded to Japan.

China signed both the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations during the second World War, he added. Under the first it was agreed that Formosa and the Pescadores should be returned to China. And the Potsdam Declaration confirmed this.—Reuter.

Iran talks with USSR postponed

Tehran, October 24. The opening of the Russo-Iranian talks on border disputes has been postponed for more than a fortnight, an authoritative source said here tonight.

The postponement is seen by experienced observers here as another proof that the recent Soviet-Iranian propaganda campaign aimed at Iran has run into a snag.

Talks on the Russian offer of a US\$20,000,000 trade-barter deal have been slated for the last three weeks.

The first meeting of the joint Soviet-Iranian Border Commission had been arranged for tomorrow. However, a Government source said today that the meeting is postponed to November 11.

The source said that the Iranians asked for the postponement. Although they long have been seeking a settlement of the disputes at a dozen points on the Northern border, it is believed that Premier Razmara's Government is reluctant to proceed with frontier talks while the Russians are holding up talks on trading arrangements.—Associated Press.

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Time passes by



These girls awake the interest of spectators with the huge alarm clock models they carried in procession through the streets of Frankfurt during the German watch and clock makers' Annual Fair.—(AP Photo).

Bunche voices hope peace to be achieved

New York, October 23. The Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Ralph Bunche, said tonight that "in spite of obviously ominous conditions in the world there is today reasonable hope that security and lasting peace may be achieved. I do not think there is likely to be a major conflict."

MINDSZENTY'S HEALTH FAILING

Vatican City, October 24. The Communist authorities in Hungary have called in seven specialists during the past two months in an attempt to prop up the rapidly failing health of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty, the imprisoned Hungarian Primate, Vatican sources said tonight.

Reports reaching the Vatican from Budapest indicated that the Communists were anxious at all costs to prevent the death in prison of the 60-year-old Cardinal and had even considered the possibility of releasing him.

The specialists were reported to have recommended continual injections to enable the Cardinal to sleep in an attempt to stave off a threatened complete nervous collapse.

The Vatican reports said that six of the specialists visited the Cardinal at various times between September 7 and 15 in a villa at Svabhegy, a former German wartime police post, where he was held prisoner.

Cardinal Mindszenty had been transferred to the villa earlier this year from the prison at Vac, where he is serving a life sentence for treason and espionage.

The specialists were reported to have found a serious deterioration in the Cardinal's health and to have recommended immediate anti-neurotic treatment if a fatal collapse were to be prevented.

On September 27 the Cardinal was visited by a seventh specialist, this time a famous Budapest neurologist.

Immediately afterwards, the reports said, the neurologist was summoned to report personally to the Hungarian Prime Minister.—Reuter.

NEHRU MAY BE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLOR

Cambridge, October 23. More than a hundred signatures are understood to have been obtained for the nomination of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, for the Chancellorship of Cambridge University.

It was learned that a committee of sponsors today called on the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, in this connection.

The appointment would be for life. The Chancellor is the principal officer of the University. He is normally a non-resident member of high distinction. He has no executive duties, these being

Writing in the unofficial monthly magazine, United Nations World, the director-general of the United Nations Trusteeship Commission said his optimism was based on the promptness with which the United Nations met aggression in Korea.

He added: "It is unfortunate that the peace organisation should have to resort to force. Yet, there is no contradiction between United Nations peace and armed intervention in Korea."

Earlier in the day in an exclusive interview with the United Press at Toronto, Dr. Bunche said the United Nations would be the cornerstone of a new bid for world peace by using the "human touch" in a vast plan for development of Asia and Africa.

He said: "The underprivileged, suppressed and under-nourished peoples in those areas are the biggest factor in our hopes for world peace."

The UN plans will start in Korea with the holding of free elections. North of the 38th Parallel. "These elections will not be easy," he said. "We are geared to do the spade work for them immediately. I would not even hazard a guess as to when the elections will be held, but I think they can and must be done."

Prestige raised

The same issue of the United Nations World also published an article by the Assembly President, Mr. Nasrallah, expressing the belief that the United Nations' prompt action in Korea raised the UN prestige among hundreds of millions of men and women of every nationality and race who dread the new holocaust.

The magazine also published a tabulation of Russian violations of a non-aggression and neutrality pact plus 15 military alliances.

The magazine concluded: "All Soviet non-aggression and neutrality alliances and peace pacts are merely temporary manoeuvres when conditions change in Stalin's favour he junks the pacts as a matter of routine. A typical Soviet non-aggression or neutrality pact lasted an average 10 years before a Soviet violation. An average alliance lasted two years."—United Press.

performed by the Vice-Chancellor, who is the chief executive.

The Chancellorship at Cambridge has been vacant since the death of General Smuts.

The nominations are due to be made on Saturday. The only nomination so far announced is that of Lord Tedder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force. The minimum number of supporters for a valid nomination is 50.

The election will be held at a meeting of the Senate on November 10. Any member of the Senate, which includes all holders of Masters of Arts and other high degrees, whether resident or not, are entitled to vote, but the vote is in person only.

Casualty list in Malaya rising steadily

Kuala Lumpur, October 24.

The casualty list is rising steadily in the war against Communist terrorists in the Federation of Malaya.

It is not a one-sided picture, either. The losses among British security forces are still running higher than those inflicted upon the Communist bands.

Total Communist casualties up to October 1 were 2,720. The figure included killed, wounded and captured. Losses totalled 2,629 as of September 1.

The terrorists have killed or wounded 3,177 civilians, regular, special and auxiliary police. This includes 334 civilians listed as missing but presumed to have been killed. The figure up to September 1 was 2,982.

All of the casualty statistics cover the period since the emergency proclamation of June 1, 1948, under which British troops joined local police authorities in battling the Communist terrorists. Chinese make up most of the terrorists killed. They number 1,357. Malaysians, Indians, Indonesians, Siamese and Sakai comprise the rest of the list. Terrorists have killed a total of 1,147 civilians and 482 regular, special and auxiliary police.

Army losses

Aside from all of these, the last report on military casualties—up to July 1—showed the British army lost 113 men, including Indian Gurkha soldiers. A

total of 188 were wounded. Losses in the RAF were 27 killed and one wounded. The Royal Navy listed one wounded.

Some British authorities are hopeful that during 1951 it will be possible to withdraw the 17,000 British troops from Malaya. With this idea in mind, special companies of well-trained police, on a semi-military basis are being organised to take over the jungle warfare.

Britain is sending jet planes to Malaya in November to aid in the air strikes against Communist "breeding places" in the dense jungle.

British authorities claim much progress has been made in the last 28 months in wiping out terrorist bands.

But it seems they still have a long way to go, for every day brings news of shootings, looting, train derailments and sabotage throughout the Federation of Malaya.

Lieutenant General Sir Harold Briggs, commanding the British Army operations against the Communists, told a news conference recently that he thought the hard core strength of the full-time and

part-time terrorists ran between 3,000 and 5,000.

He compared the terrorists to a plague of mosquitoes in a malaria-ridden country and said the British troops and Federation security forces were swatting the Communists as fast as they could.

The emergency campaign is costing \$3300,000 a day.

The British and local authorities are pushing the resettlement of civilians on lands cleared of the terrorist menace.—Associated Press.

MILITARY BILL IN FRANCE

Paris, October 24.

The French Government's bill to increase the length of military service from one year to 18 months was approved by the National Assembly's National Affairs Committee today.

But the Committee adopted an amendment providing for Parliament to consider a reduction if any country outside the Atlantic Pact cuts down military service to less than 18 months.

This was taken by observers to mean that if Russia reduced

General Riley to attend Council meet

Jerusalem, October 24.

The United Nations chief of staff, Major General William Riley, is flying to Lake Success tomorrow to attend the Security Council's meeting.

On October 20, after hearing Egyptian and Jordanian complaints against Israel, the Security Council decided to invite General Riley to give the Council firsthand information.

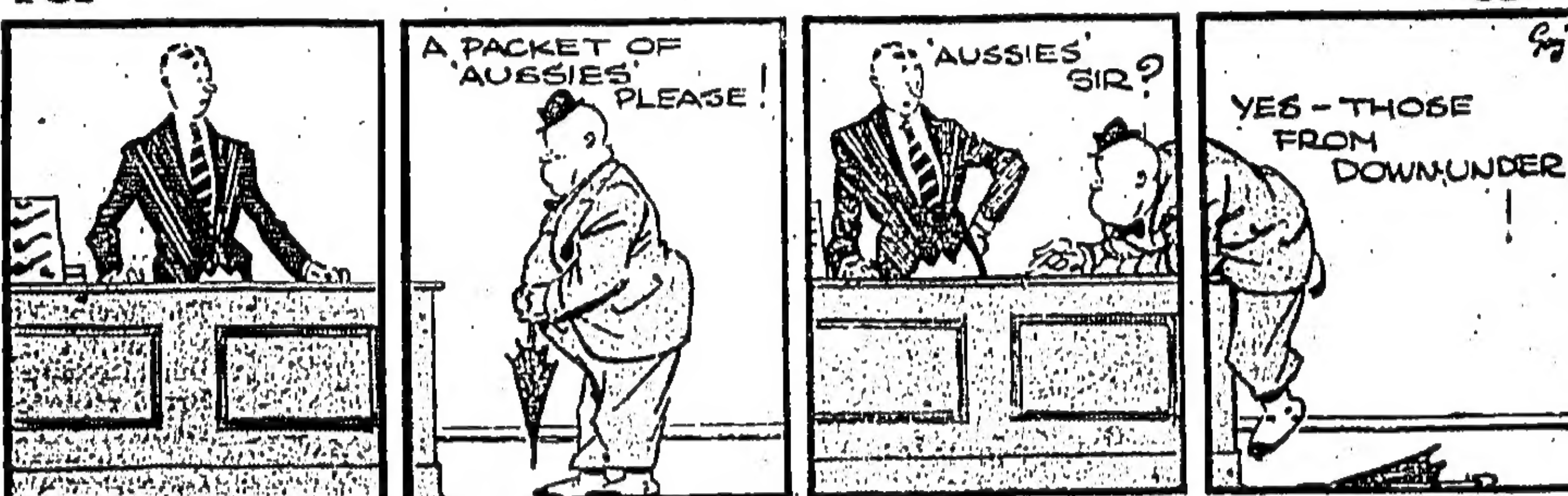
General Riley heads the small team of American, French and Belgian officers who constitute the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, and also acts as the neutral chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commissions.

Observer officers investigate either sides' complaints and report to the Armistice Boards. In this case Jordan and Egypt both by-passed the Commissions and complained direct to the Security Council.

In a newspaper interview published today, General Riley declared that there is no immediate danger of renewed hostilities in the Middle East. He is convinced that recent allegations of aggression against Israel were simply a sparring for position, noting that complaints and counter-claims always occurred when the UN is due to meet.—Associated Press.

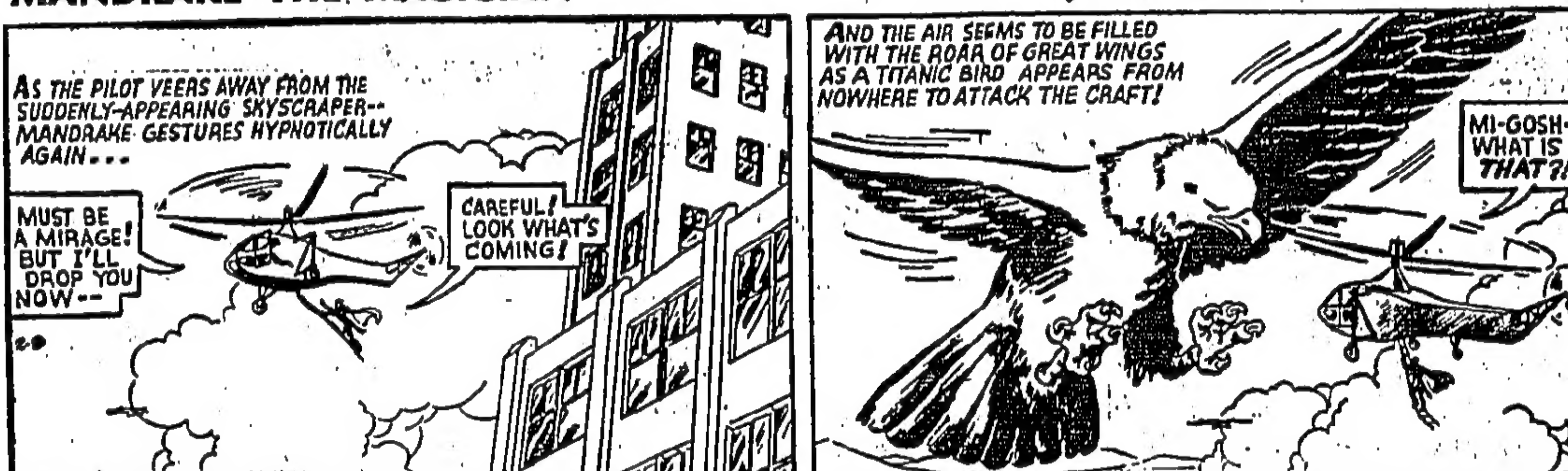
military service France would do the same. The bill will go before the full House probably on Thursday.—Reuter.

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"ULYSSES"	28th Oct.	2nd Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	4th Nov.	9th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Nov.	26th Dec.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING VIA

MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"ALLAND" 10th Nov.

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and KINGSTON

"DONA ALICIA" 21st Nov.

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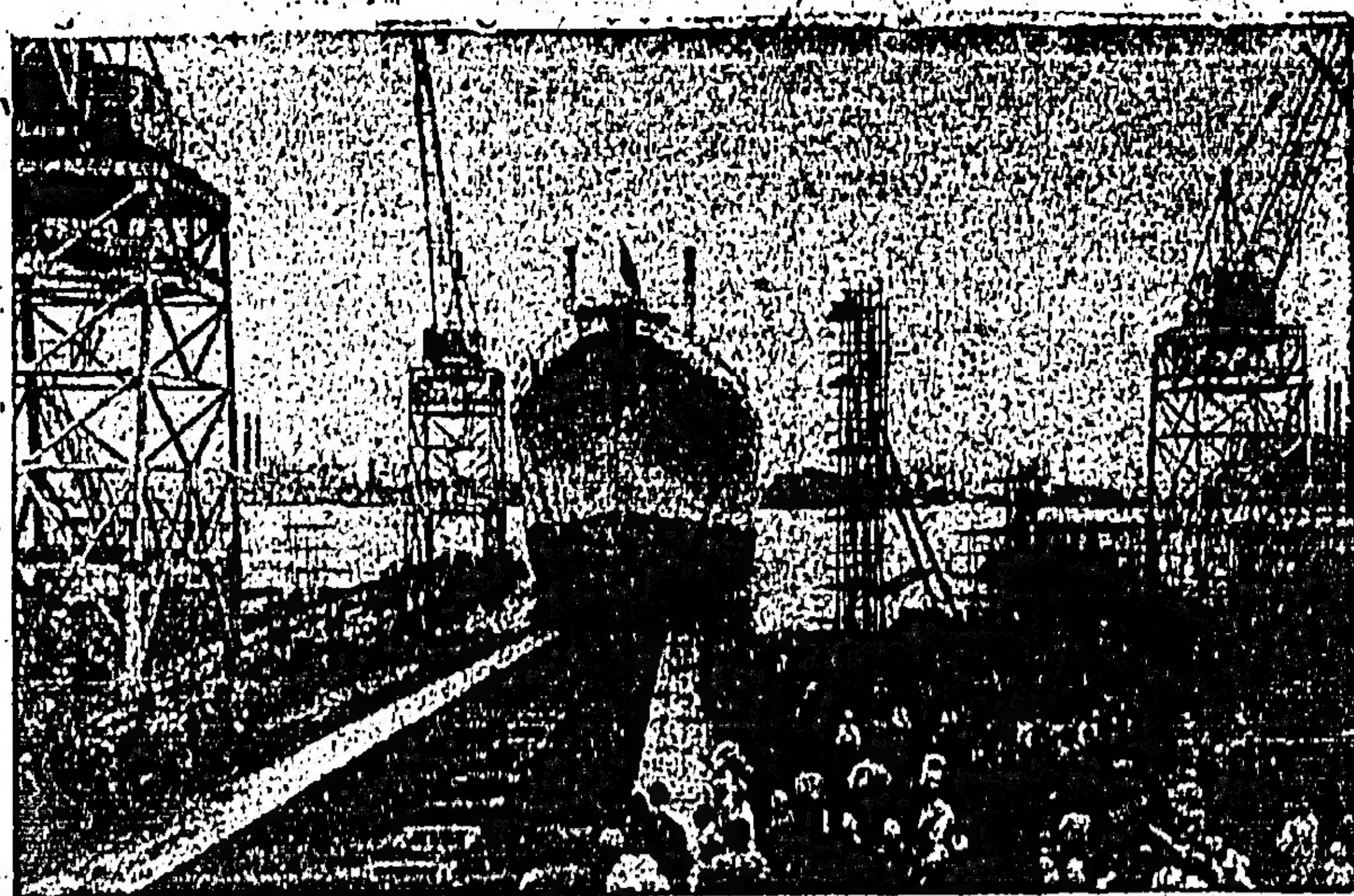
TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

in this issue . . .

KOREA'S SYNGMAN RHEE

Now On Sale



The 10,000-ton s.s. President Adams, a speedy luxury liner, is shown going down the ways at the Camden Yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at its launching. The American President Lines turned over the President Adams, President Jackson and President Hayes to the U.S. Navy for transport duty, and they will begin their service early next year. The President Jackson was launched last June. The Hayes will be launched early in December.

ROMULO BACKS SPAIN FOR UN MEMBERSHIP

Rio de Janeiro, October 24.

General Carlos P. Romulo, Foreign Minister of the Philippines, said tonight that Spain inflicted the first defeat on international Communism and is worthy of admittance to the United Nations technical organisations.

The former President of the UN Assembly spoke on a programme commemorating the Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 622 kilocycles per second in the 21 metre band.

H.K.T. P.M.

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.32—Philip Green and His Orch. with Bill Williams (Song).

1.00—"Old Time" Melodies.

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.30—"From the Theatre."

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.02—Children's Story: "Said the Cat to the Dog" by Martin Armstrong.

6.30—Southern Serenade—Lou Whiteman Orch. (Recorded Relay).

7.00—"Take it from Here"—With Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (BBCTS).

7.30—La Demi-Heure Francaise. (Studio).

8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).

8.15—Band of the Scots Guards. Peter Dawson. (Baritone).

8.30—Relay of the Opening Ceremonies of the New Debating Chamber of the House of Commons, by His Majesty the King. Commentary by Wynford Thomas (London Relay).

9.30—A London Overture (John Ireland). Liverpool Philharmonic.

9.45—"Annual Flower Day"—An Appeal for the Tung Wah Hospital by Clement Kai Hong Chen. (Studio).

9.50—"Ring up the Curtain"—"The Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky. BBC Opera Orch. and Chorus.

10.45—Music from British Films.

11.00—Radio News Reel. (London Relay).

11.15—Weather Report.

11.30—"Goodnight Music." God Save the King.

11.30—Close Down.

Rediffusion

A.M.

7.00—Up With The Sun.

7.30—Musical Clock.

7.45—Morning Variety.

8.00—News & Weather Forecast.

8.15—Light Classics.

8.30—Breakfast Session.

9.00—Morning Music.

9.30—Relay—Radio Australia.

10.00—News—Relay—Voice of America.

10.15—Relay—M.B.C.—Manila.

11.00—News—Relay—Armed Forces Radio Service.

11.15—Relay—M.B.C.—Manila.

12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.

12.15—Tune Time.

12.30—From The Pines.

1.00—Light Variety.

1.15—News.

1.30—Orch. Of The Week.

2.00—Variety Calls The Tune.

4.00—B.B.C. News.

4.30—Vocalists Yours.

5.00—Music Makers.

5.15—The Vic Damone Show.

5.30—Children's Corner.

5.45—The Mandy Corson Show.

6.00—Breakfast Session.

6.30—Men Behind The Melody.

6.45—Fred Waring and his Pennysylvanians.

7.00—Sur Les Bords De La Seine.

7.30—Ding Sing.

7.45—Letter to Albert.

8.00—B.B.C. News.

8.10—Local News.

8.15—Concert Miniatures.

8.30—Concert Hall.

9.00—Musical Merry Go Round.

9.15—The Waltz Live On.

9.30—At The Opera.

10.00—B.B.C. News.

10.15—Sings and Siddles.

10.30—Rainbow Rendezvous.

11.00—Novelties.

11.15—Anne Ziegler and Walter Booth.

11.30—Stardust.

12.00—Close Down.

NEW TYPE DETECTOR

A new type of fire-damp detector, Spiralarm Type M, made by J. H. Naylor Ltd., Wigan, has been approved by the Ministry of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines General Regulations (Fire-damp Detectors) 1939.

The detector is a flame safety lamp fitted with a bimetallic spiral arm above the flame, connected to a red electric bulb which gives warning of the presence of a fire-damp gas.

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Pillars of UN

General Romulo said the Christianity of Latin peoples constitutes one of the greatest pillars sustaining the United Nations edifice and a bulwark against infiltration of Communism and international aggression.

The Foreign Minister also declared that the mistakes committed in drafting the United Nations Charter in San Francisco must be rectified "if the United Nations organisation is not to be stabbed in the back as it was on June 25" when Communists invaded South Korea.

He urged that the UN be armed in accordance with the general power plan approved last week by the UN Political Committee, and the Assembly given power to act in an emergency when the

Security Council is paralysed by a big power veto.—Associated Press.

WHITE RUST

The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association has just issued a report of interest to all users of zinc, in that it describes an investigation into the causes of white rust, and includes recommendations for its prevention.

White rust is the name given to the bulky white deposit which sometimes forms on new zinc surfaces after storage where the air is damp. It should not be confused with the adherent white coating formed on zinc during normal weathering.

The investigations have shown that many factors contribute to its occurrence, but it can be almost entirely eliminated by the careful storage of zinc and zinc-coated articles in well-ventilated dry places.

Usually white rust is only superficial in its effect, but it may disfigure an otherwise clean surface, and can in certain cases seriously damage a zinc coating.

The report concludes with a description of a simple chemical treatment which should be applied to articles likely to be stored under bad conditions.

Better chance today for world peace, Trygve Lie declares

Flushing Meadow, October 24.

Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, said here today he believed that there might be a better chance now than at any time since 1945 to build a truly peaceful world.

Addressing the special United Nations Day meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. Lie said "One of the lessons that the bitter experience of the past five years is helping us to learn is this: we shall not be able to prevent a third world war if member governments regard the United Nations as a mere convenience, to be used or set aside at will.

"Another of the lessons we are learning is that the United Nations can be made to work effectively for peace just as it exists today, without constitutional changes, provided that member Governments make its success the primary purpose of their foreign policies in fact as well as in words.

"The third lesson we are learning is the lesson of patience," Mr. Lie added.

"We are beginning to make progress, I think, towards winning respect for the recommendations and compliance with the decisions of the United Nations.

Long way to go.

"But we have a long way still to go. It takes time, much time, to establish the new pattern of conduct that the Charter calls upon Governments to follow. We must not forget that the

"The United Nations stands for a world order in which the rights and aspirations of majorities and minorities of all kinds are mutually protected and respected.

"The United Nations stands for a world order in which peoples and nations will have a better chance than ever before to improve their position in the world and to win a larger measure of freedom from poverty and fear.

"I believe there may now be before us a better opportunity than at any time since 1945 to build a truly peaceful world."

NEW APL VESSEL LAUNCHED

The s.s. President Adams is the second vessel to be launched of the three vessels planned for round-the-world service by the American President Lines.

She is the first to be launched since the decision was made to continue their construction as troop transports instead of combination passenger-cargo liners.

They were to be constructed under the differential subsidy laws administered by the Maritime Commission, whereby the difference between their cost of construction and an American shipyard and their cost if built in a foreign shipyard would be absorbed by the Government in order to place their owners on a parity with their foreign competitors.

Plans of all ships built under subsidy agreements are certified by the United States Navy as possessing suitable characteristics to meet war emergency needs. On the request of the Department of National Defense last month, the Maritime Administration, United States Department of Commerce, successor agency to the Maritime Commission, ordered construction work to be diverted so that ships would be completed to carry Armed Forces personnel.

Designed to carry 200 passengers in first class accommodations, the President Adams will transport about 2,500 military personnel. The ship will have a speed of 19 knots, is 500 feet in length (between perpendiculars), a beam of 73 feet, and maximum draft of 23 feet, 6 inches. Her displacement is 10,000 tons, her deadweight capacity 10,000. She was designed to carry a peacetime civilian crew of 184.

She was planned with considerable refrigerated space in order to carry perishable cargo and to provide air-conditioned comfort for passengers in the round-the-world trade.

She is also fitted with tanks especially designed for carrying edible oils. These features will be retained not only to serve to make her a modern troopship, but to be present whenever a reconversion to normal commercial service is warranted.

BRUSHES TO MEET NEEDS

A phase of the export side of the British brush industry which is not brought into prominence by the official statistics is the ever-increasing variety of designs now being called for.

The 500,000 or so brushes which are included under the heading "other sorts" comprise many types which have been developed to assist industry or to ease domestic work of one sort or another.

Domestic aids

During the past year a number of clever machines have been introduced and won their way into favour because of the efficient way in which the brush portion fulfils its task.

At the same time it should be borne in mind that British manufacturers have been diligent in catering for the special requirements of most overseas markets, especially in the matter of finish and decoration.

There has been considerable advance recently in what are termed industrial finishes, and another point which wholesale buyers might bear in mind is the greater attention now being paid to packaging, with the object of ensuring that the goods arrive at the retail counter in first-rate condition.

For industry

Recent inquiries from across the Atlantic include several for brushes for pots, as well as those for cleaning automobiles, and saddlery.

Increased interest is being taken in the special motor-driven brushes for road cleaning. These capable additions to municipal equipment also indicate how large are some of the brushes now being made. Those for use in industry can be supplied up to 20 in diameter and, maybe, 12 ft or more in length.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M/S "DONA ANICETA"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.15 a.m. on October 30, 1950, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hong Kong, October 26, 1950.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
s.s. "CHUBAN"	17th November	20th November
s.s. "CANTON"	16th November	18th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
s.s. "CANTON"	17th Oct. (10 a.m.)	27th November
s.s. "CHUBAN"	18th November	24th December

s.s. "CANTON"	18th November	10th January
s.s. "CANTON"	18th November	10th January
s.s. "CANTON"	18th November	10th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 18th December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
s.s. "SUDAN"	23rd October	London & Continent.
s.s. "SUDAN"	16th November	—

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
s.s. "SUDAN"	2nd November	London & Continent.
s.s. "SUDAN"	23rd November	—

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK. SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "TAIRIA"	due 4th Nov.	from Japan.
s.s. "TAIRIA"	sails 6th Nov.	for Calcutta, Rangoon
s.s. "BANGOLA"	due 23rd Oct.	from Calcutta, Rangoon
s.s. "BANGOLA"	sails 30th Oct.	via Straits, for Japan.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O. B.I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "EMAILA"	In port	from Japan.
s.s. "EMAILA"	sails 27th Oct.	for Straits, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Kara-chi & Persian Gulf.
s.s. "OZARDA"	due 30th Oct.	from Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Bombay, Kara-chi & Persian Gulf.
s.s. "TOLA"	sails 2nd Nov.	from Japan.
s.s. "TOLA"	sails 3rd Nov.	from Straits, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Kara-chi & Persian Gulf.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "NELLORE"	sails 12th Nov.	for Rangoon, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney, Port Kembla, Melbourne, Adelaide & Fremantle.
s.s. "NELLORE"	sails 26th Nov.	for Australian Ports, from Australia.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route, and the routes and sailings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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